dicial proceeding concerning specified subpenas issued to the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

H. Res. 1421. July 26, 1976. Directs the House of Representatives to adopt the report of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, dated July 23, 1976, on the investigation of a complaint against Representative Robert L. F. Sikes.

H. Res. 1422. July 26, 1976. Rules. Amends Rules XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to remove the limitation on the number of Members who may introduce jointly any bill, memorial, or resolution.

H. Res. 1423. July 27, 1976. International Relations. Expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that Israel be commended for its rescue operation in Uganda.

H. Res. 1424, July 27, 1976. Rules. Amends Rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to remove the limitation on the number of Members who may introduce jointly any bill, memorial, or resolution. Allows Members to add or delete their names as sponsors anytime prior to enactment or adoption.

H. Res. 1425. July 27, 1976. Rules. Amends Rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to remove the limitations on the number of Members who may introduce jointly any bill, memorial, or resolution. Allows Members to add or delete their names as sponsors anytime prior to enactment or adoption.

H. Res. 1426. July 27, 1976. Rules. Amends Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives to replace the Committee on the District of Columbia with the Committee on Urban and District of Columbia Affairs. Provides that the Committee's responsibilities shall include a study of problems confronting urban areas.

H. Res. 1427. July 27, 1976. International Relations. Directs the President to furnish the House of Representatives information concerning the involvement of the U.S. Government and multinational corporations in the Italian political crisis.

H. Res. 1428. July 27, 1976. Appropriations. Disapproves the proposed deferral of budget authority for mines and minerals. Bureau of Mines, to design a metallurgy research center to be established on the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, Utah (deferral number D76-110).

H. Res. 1429. July 27, 1976. Authorizes the Clerk of the House of Representatives to appear before a certain grand jury and to deliver to such grand jury certain papers and documents in response to a subpoena duces tecum.

H. Res. 1430. July 27, 1976. Sets forth the rules for consideration of H.R. 10498.

H. Res. 1431. July 27, 1976. Sets forth the rule for consideration of H.R. 12664.

H. Res. 1432. July 27, 1976. Sets forth the rule for consideration of H.R. 13958.

H. Res. 1433. July 27, 1976. Sets forth the rule for consideration of H.R. 14070.

H. Res. 1434. July 28, 1976. Public Works and Transportation. Requests the Comptroller General to investigate and evaluate the operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

H. Res. 1435. July 28, 1976. Rules. Amends Rule XXXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to allow specified present and former employees and Members of the House to enter th Hall of the House.

H. Res. 1436. July 28, 1976. Rules. Amends Rule XXXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to allow specified present and former employees and Members of the House to enter the Hall of the House.

H. Res. 1437. July 28, 1976. Rules. Amends Rule XXXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to allow specified present and former employees and Members of the House to enter the Hall of the House.

H. Res. 1438. July 28, 1976. Rules. Amends Rule XXXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to allow specified present and former employees and Members of the House to enter the Hall of the House.

H. Res. 1439. July 28, 1976. Rules. Amends Rule XXXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to allow specified present and former employees and Members of the House to enter the Hall of the House.

H. Res. 1440. July 28, 1976. Rules. Creates a House Select Committee on the Fiscal Problems of Cities which shall identify the nature and cause of problems afflicting large cities which for several fiscal implaints.

which face severe fiscal imbalance.

H. Res. 1441. July 28, 1976. Rules. Establishes the House Committee on Health which shall have the responsibility for investigating health measures generally, health facilities, health care programs, national health insurance, public health and quarantine, and biomedical research and development.

H. Res. 1442. July 28, 1976. Rules. Creates a Select House Committee on Population to conduct an investigation and study of world population growth, its effects, and methods to reduce such growth.

H. Res. 1443. July 28, 1976. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Calls for measures by Federal agencies to insure that the quality and quantity of free broadcasting service is not impaired by the development of pay television.

H. Res. 1444. July 29, 1976. Sets forth the rule for consideration of H.R. 11522.

H. Res. 1445. July 29, 1976. Banking, Currency and Housing. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to study the impact of the development of the foreign palm oil industry on the domestic vegetable oil industry.

H. Res. 1446. July 29, 1976. Ways and Means. Urges the President to deny to any country granting sanctuary or aid to international terrorists the benefits of designation as a beneficiary developing country as relates to the Generalized System of Preferences and duty-free treatment for eligible articles.

H. Res. 1447. July 29, 1976. District of Columbia. States that the House of Represenatives disapproves of the Firearms Control Regulations Act of 1975 passed by the Council of the District of Columbia.

H. Res. 1448. July 29, 1976. International Relations. Expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that Israel be commended for its rescue operation in Uganda.

H. Res. 1449. July 29, 1976. International Relations. Expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that Israel be commended for its rescue operation in Uganda.

H. Res. 1450. July 29, 1976, International Relations. Expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that Israel be commended for its rescue operation in Uganda.

H. Res. 1451. July 30, 1976. Agriculture; Banking, Currency and Housing. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to study the impact of the development of the foreign palm oil industry on the domestic vegetable oil industry.

H. Res. 1452. July 30, 1976. Agriculture; International Relations. Expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that the Secretary of Agriculture study the impact of the development of foreign palm oil industry on the domestic vegetable oil industry.

H. Res. 1453. July 30, 1976. Rules. Amends Rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to remove the limitation on the number of Members who may introduce jointly any bill, memorial, or resolution.

H. Res. 1454. August 2, 1976. Directs the Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia to transmit its report to the House with respect to the results of its investigation.

H. Res. 1455. August 2, 1976. Judiciary. Refers H.R. 14988 to the Chief Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims.

H. Res. 1456, August 3, 1976. Rules. Amends Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that committee funds shall not be used for travel unless its official nature is established by resolution approved by majority vote of the committee involved.

H. Res. 1457. August 3, 1976. Sets forth the rule for consideration of H.R. 13615.

H. Res. 1458. August 3, 1976. Sets forth the rule for consideration of H.R. 14032.

H. Res. 1459. August 4, 1976. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Calls for hearings by the committee with appropriate jurisdiction to consider and determine what should be the Nation's future telecommunications policy.

H. Res. 1460. August 4, 1976. Appropriations. Disapproves the deferral of budget authority for operating grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

McKEESPORT HOSPITAL, A MONU-MENT TO COMMITMENT

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, atop a hill overlooking the city of McKeesport in southwestern Pennsylvania rises a monument to more than 80 years of commitment to residents of the Mon-Yough Vollor.

Since August 19, 1894, McKeesport

Hospital has served as a beacon for those in the area seeking relief and care from physical suffering. Of course the hospital building itself has undergone great changes over the past eight decades but not the desire and pursuit of the officials and staff to provide patients with the very best in available medical skills, treatment, and technology.

This commitment to the community again will be demonstrated in a few weeks when McKeesport Hospital formally dedicates two new facilities that will greatly enlarge and expand the care and services now furnished. Appropriate ceremonies have been planned for the open-

ing of a new \$11 million hospital wing and a \$1.2 million radiation therapy center.

The hospital wing will bear the name of a man closely identified with the progress of McKeesport Hospital in recent years—the late W. D. Mansfield, Jr. Mr. Mansfield, formely the publisher of the Daily News in McKeesport, served 14 years as a member of the McKeesport Hospital board of trustees and prior to his death in 1966 he had been chairman of the hospital's executive committee. His contributions to the growth and development of the hospital will never be forgotten.

The dedication of the new radiation therapy facility honors the memory of Thomas A. Wilson, a McKeesport area businessman, and his mother, the late Mrs. Isabel Wilson. Mr. Wilson was the vice president of the National Carbide Dye Co. and devoted much of his time and talents to community projects.

Groundbreaking ceremonies for the Mansfield Memorial Wing were held December 5, 1974, and completion of the building increases the hospital's usable space by some 40 percent. The sevenstory structure will house a 40-bed medical/surgical nursing unit, a 35-bed rehabilitation nursing unit, a physical therapy department, a radiology unit, and an emergency medicine department, as well as other services.

Construction of the Wilson Wing for Radiation Therapy began October 8, 1975, and its opening identifies it as a major center in the field of cancer research and treatment. It contains one of the latest pieces of equipment utilized in the fight against cancer, a linear accelerator. The accelerator is a deeply penetrating, versatile piece of equipment which provides megavoltage radiation therapy for malignant growths and it is enclosed by concrete walls 7 feet thick.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident the citizens of the Mon-Yough area will realize great benefits from these two new facilities. Therefore, I deem it proper this Congress formally recognize the efforts of those who are responsible for their construction. On behalf of my colleagues I would like to extend our congratulations to the following individuals:

William J. Cox, president of McKeesport Hospitals Board of Trustees; J. P. Ely, vice president; Harry J. Alverson, Jr., treasurer; Mrs. Thomas J. Lewis, secretary; Thomas D. Mansfield, chairman of the executive committee; Robert J. Baxter, Hugh Coughanour, Charles F. Doty, Dr. Matthew R. Hadley, Mrs. J. M. Johnston, Jr., Frank J. Kelley, Philip W. Latterman, John M. F. MacDonald, Dr. Richard M. Mann, Robert F. Marth, Frank E. Neish, Joseph Odorcich, Edward T. Phillips, Dayne Shaw, Mrs. John P. Vaughn, Jr., Harold Wintner and Robert J. Bigge, executive director of the hospital.

INDIANA CALUMET RIVER
DEVELOPMENT

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, this morning, Chairman Roberts' Subcommittee on Water Resource of the Public Works and Transportation Committee held hearings on the long delayed development of the Little Calumet River in northwest Indiana. Congressman Floyd Fithian, Mr. Don Newman representing the Governor of Indiana, Mr. Norman Tufford representing the Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Commission, Ms. Edith Root, Mr. Daniel

Gardner, Mr. Charles Agnew, and myself testified.

I hereby submit excerpts of my testimony before the committee on this highly necessary public works project.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN RAY J. MADDEN

Mr. Chairman: I am indeed grateful to Chairman Roberts and Minority Leader Clausen and the Members of this Committee for setting aside your valuable time to hold hearings on a long delayed combined anti-flooding recreation project, in northwest Indiana.

The Little Calumet River is located about 5 miles from the southern city limits of Chicago, Illinois and also within 1 hour's distance of approximately 10 million people in eastern Illinois, northern Indiana and

southern Michigan.

The Little Calumet River and its tributaries has been a source of major and minor floods over the years. Testimony has been submitted at Army Corps of Engineers' hearings that there have been 81 floods caused by the local and Federal Governments postponing and neglect of necessary anti-flooding legislation in the past. We have had 6 catastrophic floods in this area since 1947 bringing about damages in the millions of dollars to industry, highways, homes and so forth throughout this area. The Little Calumet River Basin covers over 600 square miles and it drains an area of wherein the immediate and adjoining population is well over 6 million.

If the Federal Government would cooperate and aid local authorities to develop this River and prevent further flooding and establish it as a national recreation center, it would eventually bring millions of tax dollars into the Federal Treasury besides preventing untold damages caused by flooding conditions and in many cases loss of life.

The Army Corps of Engineers have already declared that the River and surrounding vegetation, trees and adjacent land could be made into a national recreation area for millions of people in northern Indiana and ad-

jacent areas.

During the last 70 years, the Calumet Region of northwest Indiana has been declared the fastest growing area in the nation. There are 4 major steel mills and many oil refineries owned by major and independent companies and about another 100 major industries have been constructed on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan adjacent to the area in which the Calumet River flows.

The Little Calumet River is subject to floods as a result of heavy runoffs from its tributaries, principally Hart Ditch and Thorn Creek. Snow melt over the basin in the spring causes the stream to rise, and the flat low-lying portions of the Little Calumet River valley are flooded several days or, in some instances, even weeks. Prolonged flood duration is also caused by inadequate channel capacity which forces a large part of the floodwater into temporary storage. Major floods occurred in March 1908, March 1944, October 1954 and July 1957.

In addition, a health hazard exists during floods in areas where contamination of wells is possible from flooded individual household sewage disposal systems, treatment plant bypasses, or sanitary sewer backup or overflow. Past floods indicate the hazard to life, due to flooding in the basin, is not great since flood waters do not rise rapidly. However, some of the spoil banks along the river give a false sense of security, due to inadequate cross-section and side slopes. A large spoil bank failure could catch many people off guard and prove disastrous.

The greatest flood damages are suffered in areas of residential and industrial development. The increase in urban development discussed above has in many instances ex-

panded into areas which are subject to flooding and, unfortunately, further urban development can be expected to continue in the vacant area of the flood plain in the next 10–25 years. Improper development in this area, could further reduce the available temporary storage in the flood plain, accelerate the storm runoff, and increase river stages during flood periods. Great reductions in flood damages could be obtained by proper flood plain management.

It is concluded that floods in the Little Calumet River basin causing serious damage have occurred in the past and will occur in the future. Considerable areas within the flood plains are still undeveloped. Continued development in the flood plains without regard to proper management will lead to more severe flood damage. A flood equivalent to that of the estimated greater probable flood would result in very great damages, endanger health and human life, increased suffering, depress property values, and loss of earnings and business.

Mr. Chairman, millions of people throughout northern Indiana and eastern Illinois and the City of Chicago are looking forward to the Federal Government to cooperate along with local authorities on the Little Calumet River Development project as one of the most

urgent in the Nation.

Immediate action on the part of our Government would also afford employment to thousands of unemployed during the next few years in this great anti-flood and recreational undertaking in the Mid-West.

PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT AP-PROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

HON. PARREN J. MITCHELL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, on August 25, 1976, the House passed the public works employment appropriations for fiscal year 1977. I am heartened by the action of this body.

heartened by the action of this body.

In the "twilight stages" of the longest, most pervasive economic trough this country has experienced, it is particularly gratifying to endorse the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee for his diligence in reporting H.R. 15194 to the House. This epoch of high rates of structural unemployment must be attached with aggressive fiscal policy. Fiscal policy, as amplified by public works projects, stimulate not only the highly vunerable construction and trade industry, but also triggers mammoth increases in the demand for the materials and supplies of the construction industry. The secondary and tertiary economic stimulus derived from the public works appropriations bill will serve as foundation to the highly skilled laborers in the construction industry.

The problems we are facing in the field of unemployment are grim, and are becoming increasingly so, at both the local and national level. Our cities and States continue to cry out for the need of jobs and it is the responsibility of this Congress to answer the calls of those we are here to represent.

One of the priorities of this Congress before we adjourn to go home to be reEXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

elected is to show our constituents, which we are hopeful will reelect us, that we are aware, we are concerned, and that we care about the fiscal plight of our cities and States.

The Nation has a continuous need for public capital improvement, but many projects have to be postponed, because of the lack of Federal assistance. Hence, it seems sensible to concentrate on public works in slack times, and especially, to undertake public works projects when, as at present, unemployment is running rampant throughout this Nation. A successful public works program, used to counteract a severe economic downturn, carries with it a general economic benefit in terms of long-termed capital investment. Public facilities decay despite cyclical variation in the national economy. State and local governments, because of declining tax bases, frequently must defer capital investment. The effect of H.R. 15194 will contribute to a more systematic and effective capital replacement effort by these governments.

I realize that this legislation will not

solve our total problems of unemployment, but it will get us on that road to recovery. The sooner the United States start a public works program, the better

off the country will be.

Historically, the United States has had long experience with the use of public works for countercyclical purposes. During the Depression, public works were used on a national scale to offset unemployment rates.

Between August 1935 and 1941, the Works Progress Administration ployed 8 million persons, or one-fifth of all workers in the country. WPA workers built 11,000 public buildings and repaired 30,000 others. They laid over 43,000 miles of roads and repaired 146,000 miles. They built thousands of bridges, culverts, sidewalks, athletic fields, playgrounds, swimming pools, dams, and sewers. We should follow the footsteps of our predecessors and allow this Nation to go back to work.

It should be noted that public works programs are used as a general stimulus and at times of long-term trough a countercyclical tool. In my praise for public works programs, however, I must issue a caveat. Public works programs are not targeted employment programs. They are not designed to employ the hard core structurally unemployed members of the labor force. They should not be confused with the targeted CETAtitle VI programs that are designed to attack the problems of the structurally unemployed. Traditionally, skilled workers are the first to find employment with stimulative fiscal policy. Therefore, it is imperative that we also consider the efforts of CETA in tandem with public works programs in order to maximize the labor resources of the economy.

The present administration is against works projects, which leads me to believe that they prefer welfare while waiting for the prosperity they hope is coming.

I cannot and will not wait for the hope of prosperity to come and rescue us. This Nation cannot wait, our economy cannot wait, and the people refuse to wait. This Congress has now shown that it will refuse to stand by and deny the people the right to work.

OUR CITIES ARE IN TROUBLE BE-CAUSE OUR NEIGHBORHOODS HAVE PROBLEMS

HON. GARRY BROWN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation very similar to that which has been introduced in the other body by the gentlemen from Wisconsin and Utah and in this body by Mr. ASHLEY of Ohio which is aimed at finding out in a more analytical and particular way what are the problems of our city neighborhoods, the causes of such problems, and how Government at each level can help to provide remedies so that even our problem neighborhoods can be returned to the fine neighborhoods of the past.

Cities are in trouble because their neighborhoods have problems, and our cities will continue to have troubles until we remedy the problems of their

neighborhoods.

Many studies have been conducted. many authorities have studied the problems and have espoused remedies, and very commendably the President has appointed an Executive Branch Task Force in an attempt to find good, sound, and permanent solutions. Nevertheless, most of these efforts have either been disjointed or have looked at the issues from the top down, rather than from the neighborhood up.

The legislation I have introduced takes the latter approach and contemplates a thorough analysis, study, and review of the problems inherent in neighborhoods, from which can be developed legislative recommendations so that 5 or 10 years from now the situation in which our cities find themselves can be turned around and municipal governments can look forward optimistically to the future.

In addition to the legislation I am introducing today, I am in the process of drafting specific legislation which will help to retard what has been an almost inevitable deterioration of certain neighborhoods by the providing of an investment-tax credit for investments in improvements of residential properties located in older or deteriorating neighborhoods. By providing a tax incentive for improvements of residential properties in these areas, the anomaly of that which presently exists, that is, property owners are penalized by increased property taxes when improvements are made, will be corrected. The problems of our cities are primarily problems of city residents and city officials, but they are also problems for all of us and require the best thinking that we can give them. The National Commission on Neighborhoods and the tax legislation I will be introducing are not answers in and of themselves but are certainly steps in the right direction.

THE 1 PERCENT PENSION KICKER

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the question of the so-called "pension kicker" for retired Federal employees is now being considered by the Congress. At this time I enter into the RECORD a letter on this very important subject, sent to the Philadelphia Inquirer by Royal L. Sims, national vice president of the American Federation of Government Employees.

FEDERAL RETIREES NEED A PENSION HIKE

TO THE EDITOR:

I note with dismay that your Aug. 10 editorial "Repeal the pension kicker," seems to add The Inquirers voice to that strident chorus which condemns federal employees in order to express the current frustration with "Washington."

I am even more disheartened that The Inquirer has chosen to attack the group which is perhaps the least powerful of any

among federal employes—retirees.

The 1 percent "kicker" which is added onto the cost-of-living increases received by federal annuitants, serves two functions.

It compensates for the delay, which is at least six months, between the time an increase in the cost-of-living actually occurs and the time that increase is reflected in the pension check.

It also preserves the buying power, and thus the standard of living, of the federal retiree vis-a-vis that of still-employed pub-

lic and private sector workers.

While it is extremely unfortunate that Congress and the American people should be invited to "economize" at the expense of federal pensioners' well-earned benefits, it is simply outrageous to advocate such a position by the use of misleading argument.

The clear implication of your editorial is that elimination of the "kick" would reduce the burden borne by the taxpayer. This is

Taxpayers do not pay a cent for the sup-emental income furnished by the 'kicker"—the whole cost is paid from the earnings of the Federal Employes Retirement Fund.

Not only is this fund fully solvent, but the same omnibus legislation which enacted the "kicker" required federal employes to con-tribute more into the fund than is necessary to cover its future liabilities

Thus federal employes themselves pay for the "kicker."

The editorial speaks of turning inflation into a "bonanza" for federal retirees.

Yet the vast majority of those retirees— over 70 percent—after a life-time of service receive pensions smaller than \$6,000 a year, even taking into account the effects of the "kicker." I would be astonished to learn that your readers considered such an income a

This country has for too long expected its retirees to be content with genteel poverty. Repeal of the 1 percent federal pension "kickwould merely write another chapter in

this sad history.

The "kicker" must be retained. ROYAL L. SIMS, National Vice President, American Fed-eration of Government Employees,

Philadelphia.

AMENDMENT TO 1964 MEAT IMPORT LAWS

HON. BERKLEY BEDELL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. BEDELL. Mr. Chairman, I am introducing legislation today with Congressman John Krebs which I believe will relieve a significant pressure on the troubled American cattle industry by closing a glaring loophole in the 1964 meat import law.

The need for this legislation arises from the purposeful circumvention of the 1964 statute occurring in the foreign trade zone at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. As of August 20, 29 million pounds of foreign meat had entered the United States through Mayaguez since January 1976. Three days earlier, on August 17, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced a regulation which would immediately begin to count any such imports after August 17, against the voluntary quota level authorized by the 1964 meat import law if the regulation is placed in effect after a 30-day comment period. Secretary Butz issued this regulation for the 1976 importing year under section 2(e) of the act which allows him to take such an action if he determines it is necessary to prevent circumvention of the law.

And circumvention has most certainly been the case at Mayaguez. For over 8 months this year, the meat which passed through the foreign trade zone plant at Mayaguez was not counted against quota levels, because after the beef and veal which the plant prepared and preserved was processed, it no longer fit into one of the categories specified in the statute.

While I certainly applaud the action taken by the Secretary of Agriculture to include these particular meats in the negotiated quota levels for this year, I am concerned that this loophole may again reopen with the end of 1976. The bill which Congressman Krebs and I are offering today permanently adds these prepared and preserved meats which have evaded the list of specified, importable quantities.

I believe that this is a just piece of legislation, because while it allows our markets to remain open to the trade of meat producing countries, it also states with unmistakable clarity that this Government will not tolerate evasions of our laws.

It is also a just measure, because the American cattleman has a right to full confidence in the promise that his Government made to him 12 years ago when it passed the meat import law and thus assured him that foreign countries would not be allowed to dump their livestock products in American markets to the detriment of the American livestock industry.

The pressures on the livestock pro-

ducer are great and they continue to grow. With few direct controls over his costs or profits, he is left to wonder when his market, which has always left him at the seeming mercy of bad times unpredictably mingled with better fortune, will finally become stabilized.

We, in the Congress, would be remiss if we failed to permanently close this loophole which is so great a source of concern for the already overburdened cattle producer.

SORRY VERDICT IN SOUTH KOREA

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, it is sad indeed to note that 18 of South Korea's foremost Christian intellectuals have been sentenced to 2 to 8 years in prison. Their only offense was to speak out in a critical way against the repressive government of President Park Chung Hee.

Should the United States that gives massive economic and military assistance to South Korea confess that it has no sanction for this type of indefensible conduct?

I attach herewith a pointed editorial from the Christian Science Monitor of August 30, 1976:

Eighteen of South Korea's foremost Christian intellectuals now will spend two to eight years behind bars, pending appeals of their sentences. Their only crime, in essence, was to dare criticize the repressive government of President Park Chung Hee, who does not tolerate adverse comments from his opponents.

This is a sad commentary on the status of liberty and political freedom in South Korea, a nation long supported militarily and politically by the United States. Opposition from students and intellectuals gradually has been stamped out by Mr. Park while Washington, for the most part, has remained officially silent.

The situation was summed up by one of the convicted men, Hahm Suk Hon, an elderly Quaker leader who has been imprisoned previously by the Japanese, the North Koreans, and the late President Syngman Rhee for his views. "These were the best of our people," he said. "They have nothing to be ashamed of. It was a matter of conscience."

This is indeed a matter of conscience—and not just for the 18 dissidents. Their showcase trial and harsh sentences testify to the basic cleavage in South Korea. On one side are Western-educated, modern-thinking men and women willing to risk their own liberty to restore democracy in their country. On the other are supporters of Mr. Park who justify crackdowns because of the continuing threat from the Communist North and cite the grim example of what happened in South Viet-

Successive Saigon governments hounded and imprisoned critics and the intelligentsia too—and the lesson ought not to be lost on Washington or the rulers on Seoul.

GROVER CLEVELAND—A DEMOCRAT FOR ALL SEASONS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, President Grover Cleveland is not much remembered any more, yet he was a man of principle who simply never deviated from his commitment to strict constitutionalism. He held tenaciously to the principle that the Federal Government is not permitted to engage in program of wealth redistribution. He defended the gold standard, balanced the Federal budget, lowered tariffs to permit a free market in international trade, and vetoed bill after bill. He believed in limited government, personal responsibility, and individual liberty. Sadly, we have not seen a President like him in the last nine decades, a Democrat for all seasons.

One of the most eloquent defenses of the concept of constitutional government that I have ever read is Cleveland's veto of House bill No. 10203 (1887), coincidentally a program which would have used Federal revenues to subsidize farmers in my own State of Texas. If we had been blessed with nine decades of Presidents like Grover Cleveland, we would not be facing an expected Federal deficit of \$6 trillion over the life of existing Federal programs. This veto message appears in volume XI of "A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents," pages 5142–43, published by the Bureau of National Literature.

GROVER CLEVELAND

To the House of Representatives:

I return without my approval House bill No. 10203, entitled "An act to enable the Commission of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seeds in the drought-stricken counties of Texas, and making an appropriation therefor."

It is represented that a long-continued and extensive drought has existed in certain portions of the State of Texas, resulting in a failure of crops and consequent distress and destitution.

Though there has been some difference in statements concerning the extent of the people's needs in the localities thus affected, there seems to be no doubt that there has existed a condition calling for relief; and I am willing to believe that, notwithstanding the aid already furnished, a donation of seed grain to the farmers located in this region, to enable them to put in new crops, would serve to avert a continuance or return of an unfortunate blight.

And yet, I feel obliged to withhold my approval of the plan, as proposed by this bill, to indulge a benevolent and charitable sentiment through the appropriation of public funds for that purpose.

I can find no warrant for such an appropriation in the Constitution, and I do not believe that the power and duty of the General Government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering which is in no manner properly related to the public service or benefit. A prevalent tendency to disregard the limited mission of this power and duty should, I think, be steadfastly resisted, to the end that the lesson should be constantly en-

forced that though the people support the Government the Government should not

support the people.

The friendliness and charity of our countrymen can always be relied upon to relieve their fellow-citizens in misfortune. This has been repeatedly and quite lately demon-strated. Federal aid in such cases encourages the expectation of paternal care on the part of the Government and weakens the stur-diness of our natural character, while it prevents the indulgence among our people of that kindly sentiment and conduct which strengthens the bonds of a common brotherhood.

It is within my personal knowledge that individual aid has to some extent already been extended to the sufferers mentioned in this bill. The failure of the proposed appropriation of \$10,000 additional to meet their remaining wants will not necessarily result in continued distress if the emergency is fully made known to the people of the country.

It is here suggested that the Commissioner of Agriculture is annually directed to expend a large sum of money for the purchase, propagation, and distribution of seeds and other things of this description, two-thirds of which are, upon the request of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, supplied to them for distribution among their constituents.

The appropriation of the current year for this purpose is \$100,000, and it will probably be no less in the appropriation for the ensuing year. I understand that a large quantity of grain is furnished for such distribution, and it is supposed that this free apportionment among their neighbors is a privilege which may be waived by our Senators and Representatives.

If sufficient of them should request the Commissioner of Agriculture to send their shares of the grain thus allowed them to the suffering farmers of Texas, they might be enabled to sow their crops, the constituents for whom in theory this grain is intended could well bear the temporary deprivation, and the donors would experience the satisfaction attending deeds of charity.

GROVER CLEVELAND. EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 19, 1887.

RHODESIAN TERRORISTS HAVE U.S. BRANCH

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. McDONALD, Mr. Speaker, for the past year, members of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Marxist-Leninist terrorist organization active in Rhodesia, have been building support apparatus, ZANU Support Committees, among Communist groups and their sympathizers in this country. With renewed pressure being applied to the Government of Rhodesia for a rapid abdication of power to an extremist minority of the country's black population, the activities of ZANU and its supporters in the United States become a matter of considerable concern.

Ten years ago, after more than 40 years of effective self-government, the political leadership of Rhodesia severed its ties with the British and established a republic with a multiparty, democratic

parliamentary system of government. Rhodesia's right to an independent existance has been disputed by the United Nations organization; economic sanctions have been applied by that organization and neighbouring black African countries have provided the bases for terrorist attacks against the civilian population of Rhodesia-with 90 percent of the casualties being black Rhodesian civilians.

The major Communist powers, which have powerful strategic interests in displacing white, western alined influences in southern Africa, have subsidized the demands of black Marxists seeking the establishment of a Communist government as soon as possible.

Apparently in a bid to steal a march over the Soviets and their Cuban storm troopers by preempting their objectives, Secretary of State Kissinger recently, at Lusaka, declared American support for a program that would attain the same results. Soon after, our Ambassador to the U.N. William Scranton, said that we stand ready to give medical and other aid to anti-Rhodesian guerrillas.

Doubtless encouraged by these invitations to commit aggression against Rhodesia, and ignoring the progressively increasing black participation in Rhodesia's political system, terrorist gangs have increased their attacks. Approximately a quarter of the casualties on both sides of the 31/2-year conflict, occurred during the 3-month period following the Lusaka statement. Within this country, the ZANU group has escalated its propaganda smear attacks against those who oppose its Marxist aims or who seek a moderate solution to the problems of a

ZANU, formed in 1963, has always rejected achieving African majority rule in Rhodesia by political process. ZANU states its goal is "the armed self-liberation of Zimbabwe."

ZANU was organized by former members of the Zimbabwe African People's Union—ZAPU—led by Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole who at that time opposed ZAPU's international lobbying techniques and favored starting a Chinese-style "war of liberation." ZANU guerrillas have received training in Algeria, China, Czechoslovakia, and Ghana, but no systematic guerrilla action occurred until 1966 when bases in Zambia were opened. Since the nod of American approval was given in the Lusaka statement terrorist groups have openly operated from Rhodesia's neighbors, Mozambique and Zambia.

When political theory is required, ZANU leaders rely heavily on the People's Republic of China for guidance; according to ZANU's executive secretary:

We believe that by using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse Tung Thought applied to the concrete conditions of Zimbabwe, Liberation is certain. As a socialist Zimbabwe we will be able to fulfill our international duty to support the workers and other exploited people around the world. Our enemy is a common one. To weaken the enemy in one area weakens the enemy in another area as (Mukudzei Mudzi, interviewed January 1974, The Guardian, in New York attending the U.N.)

ZANU claims to be a representative organization of native Rhodesians. But according to one of its former leaders, Reverend Sithole:

ZANU has been constantly subjected to a process of tribalisation or regionalisation . so that it has lost its national character with the result that unprecedented kidnappings and killings took place and culminated in the assassination of Herbert Chitepo.

It should be noted that Herbert Chitepo, a member of the Manyika tribe, was, according to the Free Zimbabwe Students Union, murdered by members of the Karengas tribe in March 1975. In the ZANU "high command" the proportion of Karengas advances steadily at the expense of the Manyikas and Zezurus.

As individual acts of terrorism in Rhodesia have escalated into guerrilla warfare against the government, ZANU members in the United States have been active in seeking support among Maoist, Cuban-oriented, and Trotskyite groups in the United States to offset and neutralize those who favor anything less than a war of national liberation called "chimurenga" in the Karenga language.

ZANU's North American District is located at 89-09 162d Street, Jamaica, N.Y. 11432, 212-291-8039, and is headed by ZANU Chief Representative Tapson Anason Mawere, a member of the Karenga tribe and at one time an employee of a New York insurance company.

Under Mawere's direction, Support Committees-ZSC-have been formed by Americans in Baltimore, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco. They are active in the solicitation of funds for ZANU which are either sent to Mawere, to Comrade Anne Ruvimbo Tekere, Coixa Postal 279, Quelimane, Provincia de Zambesia, Mozambique, or to the Zimbabwe News, Box 150, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137.

According to the Zimbabwe Bulletin of June, 1976, the ZSC's have been formed to support the political aims of ZANU, both by carrying out education among Americans and raising material support for the Zimbabwe movement."

In this context it is significant to note that ZANU's Zimbabwe News, January May 1976, states the organization's ideology in the following terms:

ZANU is guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism. It aims at achieving a socialist revolution. . . . The main political objectives of ZANU are to create a free democratic inde-pendent and socialist Zimbabwe and to remove the political domination of the foreign element in our society and its imperialistic and capitalistic tentacles. Our goal is true national independence and socialist reconstruction of the motherland.

This ideology, according to Austin Chakaodza, ZANU's representative in London, means:

In the new Zimbabwe there will be no parliamentary democracy, no voting and no canvassing . . . The far aim is to establish a socialist society . . . it will mean a protracted struggle. (Argus News Bureau, London, June 1976)

The decision to form a ZSC network followed a December 1975, election of a new North American District Council consisting of Synos Mangazva, chairman; Manqmano Mukungurutse, vice chairman; Tirivafi John Kangai, secretary; Leonard Mudavanhu, treasurer; Eddison J. Zvobgo, publicity secretary; and Chimedza Thomas Nhambure, organizing secretary.

Other ZANU comrades attending the New York gathering were A. M. Chidida, M. A. Mawema, Oswald T. Ndanga, Francis Matupano, Daniel Mhlanga, Takawira Mafukidze, Mafiosi Dauramanzi, Itayi Chivi, July Moyo, Mufaro Moyo, Musevenzo Dauramanzi, Sylvester K. Chegodora, Alfred Makobo, Titus Nyatsanga, Gradwell Maweserve, Davis Mgabe, L. Mugabe, N. Mgabe, T. Moyo, M. Dandato, Zifambi Mudamburi, Prosper Takawira, Tendai Chiteza, N. C. Mbawa, Dingi Sithole, and E. M. Mambo. Also attending was the convenor of the meeting, Comrade Representative Tapson Mawere—the Zimbabwe News, January—May 1976, page 3.

In addition to making decisions on the ZNC apparat, the District Council resumed publication of Zimbabwe News and its distribution in the United States and Canada. According to Mawere:

We in North America have been ordered (and honored) by the ZANLA (ZILA)—Zimbabwe African Liberation Army—and the entire ZANU party to resume publication of our party's mouth organ (sic). We commend the paper to you all.

The Zimbabwe News, Box 150 Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137—\$1.50 an issue—has as its editor ZANU's Publicity Secretary, Eddison Jonas Mudadirwa Zvobgo, an instructor in criminal and contract law at Lewis College's School of Law, Lockport, Ill. Zvobgo is also Deputy Secretary General of ZANU, making him ZANU's highest official resident outside Africa.

Despite his position as an instructor in law, Professor Zvobgo apparently does not wish to comply with the Foreign Agents Registration Act as my staff have been unable to find any record of his being registered as such. Yet such registration would appear to be mandatory in view of the statement contained in Zimbabwe News, which in part reads:

The Editorial Policy Board (USA) is subject to Directors, Orders and Commands of the Military Committee of the Zimbabwe African Liberation Army (ZILA) . . . and the Central Committee of ZANU.

The ZANU terrorists have announced their solidarity with other terrorist groups operating throughout the world. The Zimbabwe News, January–May, 1976, published in large letters the following statement:

ZANU and the People of Zimbabwe are in total solidarity eith (sic, should read with) SWAPO and the Namibian People; ANC, PAC and the South African People: IRA and the Irish People; PLO and the Palestinian People; PSP and the Puerto Rican People and all other revolutionary Parties and Peoples in their just struggles against colonialism, imperialism and capitalism.

It is clear that ZANU is a Marxist-Leninist terrorist group organized against the interest of the United States. The fact that it has cadres operating in this country should be a matter of con-

cern to our law enforcement officials. I have reason to believe that ZANU has neglected to file the necessary reports under the Foreign Agents Registration Act with the U.S. Justice Department. This should not be tolerated.

A non-Communist Rhodesia is essential to the defense of the United States. If chrome is unavailable to us from Rhodesian sources, we will be compelled to obtain it from the Soviet Union. Our major enemy in the world, the Soviet Union, will be in a position to deny us chrome, or to charge an outrageous economic or political price.

Kissinger, as usual, would have us choose either the Chinese-oriented or Soviet-oriented Communists. I believe there is a third alternative in Rhodesia. That is the people of Rhodesia themselves, both white and black. The Government of Rhodesia has done much to lead the black majority into participation in the life and politics of the country. It should be given sufficient time to carry out its program of creating a free, multiracial society.

FUNDING FOR THE OLYMPICS

HON. MATTHEW F. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, just prior to the August recess I received a letter from my constituent, Mrs. Betty Bagliebter, of Ellenville, N.Y., regarding this country's Olympic athletes. The idea of some sort of Federal funding for our Olympic competitors has around for some time, and usually there is a flurry of interest every 4 years as we realize that it is almost time for the games to begin again. Mrs. Bagliebter urges that funding be provided in the same manner as it is for election campaigns through the tax checkoff. She has asked me to insert her letter in the RECORD so that it may be shared with my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Mrs. Bagliebter's letter to be included in the Congressional Record at the conclusion of my remarks:

ELLENVILLE, N.Y.,

August 6, 1976.

Dear Congressman McHugh: Having raised 3 sons, I have naturally become a great sports enthusiast. While watching the Olympics in Montreal the past few weeks, a thought occurred! Why can't we, as taxpayers, finance this activity, as other countries are doing, in the same manner as we are now financing election campaigns? That is, by noting on our Income Tax returns that we want so much and so much deducted for this very important athletic endeavor.

Certainly, the honor and prestige of the U.S.A. should be given serious consideration in that our athletes have proper training facilities.

Just a thought—now it's up to you.
Sincerely,

BETTY BAGLIEBTER.

BUREAUCRATS AND THE LAW

HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, clearly most Americans believe that ours is a country that is governed "by the people." Through their Representatives in Congress who consider and pass legislation, the needs and desires of the "people" are reflected. Indeed, this was the intent of our founding fathers as expressed in the Constitution. Over the years, however, this process has slowly but undeniably changed with the advent of the regulatory agencies. Through administrative rule and regulation, they not only control our individual lives, but also the economic fate of small businesses and large corporations-while wielding power which challenges even that of Congress.

In an informative and thoughtful article, entitled "Bureaucrats and the Law," author William Barton, Esquire, explores the problem of bureaucratic power in our country and cites many examples where regulatory agencies, through interpreting the intent of laws passed by Congress, have become legislators and judges unto themselves.

The article appeared in the September 1976 issue of Merit Shop Contractor and I commend it to the reading and thoughtful consideration of all of my colleagues.

The article follows:

BUREAUCRATS AND THE LAW (By William Barton, Esquire)

There was a day when United States citizens lived under laws that were enacted by their duly elected representatives, but all this changed in recent years through the proliferation of administrative agencies. They have brought with them the tremendous increase in government employees at the federal, state, and local levels.

A by-product is that these bureaucrats now "enact many of the laws" under which we live.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, which vitally affects every construction contractor, is just one example. It was a complicated piece of legislation even as enacted by Congress.

What makes it even more complicated are the pages upon pages of small type regulations, some of them with mathematical formulas and engineering diagrams, as issued by the Department of Labor. These regulations, none of which were enacted by Congress, have the force of law and are, more than the Act itself, the thing that has driven many construction contractors and other business entrepreneurs to distraction.

A similar observation applies to the Pension Reform Law enacted in 1974. The enactment of this law by Congress was revolutionary in itself, but the majority of problems were caused by the administrative agencies that have responsibility for this law, and they (the Treasury Department and the Labor Department) have spawned a multitude of regulations. These very complicated regulations have the force of law and have caused confusion and turnoil for businessmen who have to comply.

The Federal Trade Commission causes sim-

ilar problems. For example, if a manufacturer of concrete brick wants to advertise his product, he is required by a Federal Trade Commission regulation to use certain language in his advertising merely because the product

is not made from fire clay.

In the labor law field the situation is similarly complicated by bureaucratic edicts. Such agencies as the National Mediation Board and the National Labor Relations Board operate under comprehensive rules and regulations. The NLRB carries on most of its work through regional and subregional offices. What these offices do and how they operate was never spelled out by Congress but is dictated by the rules and regulations promulgated by the Board.

In the area of prevailing wages, which come under the Department of Labor, the problem becomes especially serious. All Congress did when it enacted the Davis-Bacon Act was to require that, through wage determinations by the Secretary of Labor, prevailing wages should be paid on projects subject to the Act. Prevailing wages are those paid corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character

similar to the contract work.

In determining the prevailing wage the inexcusable 30 percent rule is used. This rule was never written into law by Congress but was conceived in the fertile minds of the bureaucrats who wrote the Davis-Bacon Act regulations for the Department of Labor. It is no surprise that the rule so written is weighted to favor organized labor. The damage this law does lies in the rule, which states what rate is to be paid in the absence of a majority rate: In the event that there is not a majority paid at the same rate, then the rate paid to the greater number: Provided, such greater number constitutes 30 percent of those employed.

Thus, even though 70 percent of the wage rates surveyed are far lower than those that converge at the 30 percent figure, the latter becomes the prevailing rate and has the effect of law. All the unions have to do is to get 30 percent of the employers affected by the Davis-Bacon ruling under the union rate, and, to the detriment of the taxpayer, they

have won their point.

In our complicated society it is probably inevitable that there will be regulations by administrative agencies. Businessmen could render a service to their country if when one of these regulations appears to be exceedingly unfair they would obtain the best legal advice possible and contest it in the courts. It does seem, moreover, that if businessmen in good faith want to contest a regulation the government ought to pay at least part of the expenses of the litigation. But probably this is too much to expect as long as labor unions are the great power they are today.

CANDIDATE CARTER'S PLAIN

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, speaking as a World War I veteran and a delegate to the original caucus of the American Legion in St. Louis in 1919, I highly commend former Governor Carter and now the nominee for the Presidency of the United States for his frank and honest statement to the American Legion convention on his position concerning Vietnam amnesty and so forth.

Some of the news media were over-

enthusiastic in their statement as to the objection of a few delegates at the convention when candidate Carter expostulated without double talk on feelings of the vast majority of the American people pertaining to the recent unfortunate mess in which we were involved in Southeast Asia.

I also want to commend the Republican Indiana Gary Post Tribune for its editorial of August 27, 1976, in commending the Governor for his "speaking plain" to the Legion convention delegates.

I include with my remarks the abovementioned editorial:

COURAGE ON CLEMENCY

We have to credit Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter with courage for selecting the American Legion National Convention as a forum for spelling out his Vietnam war amnesty intentions in somewhat more detail.

For many organized veterans—particularly veterans of war prior to Vietnam—any discussion of general amnesty is a red flag. Yet Carter is a veteran, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and a man who has seen active Navy duty—and he detailed his views before such an assemblage.

In a sense Carter's elaboration on views earlier spelled out in the Democratic plat-

form was a matter of semantics:

"To me there is a difference. Amnesty means that what you did is right. A pardon means that what you did—right or wrong—is forgiven. So, pardon—yes, amnesty—no."

We assumed from the published excerpts of the Carter remarks that he is speaking primarily of pardons for those who violated the selective service laws. We assume further that he still intends to handle instances of desertion on a case-by-case basis and to deny pardons to those whose desertion may have endangered their fellow servicemen.

Both for common sense in wanting to get Vietnam's sores farther behind us and for courage in his choice of podium from which to make the announcement we rate Carter right on this one.

CONSUMER COMMUNICATIONS REFORM ACT OF 1976

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to introduce the Consumer Communications Reform Act of 1976, a bill which would protect small, independent telecommunications companies and maintain high-quality service at a reasonable cost for rural and residential users. During the past several years, a series of independent decisions by the Federal Communications Commission and various courts have significantly altered the way telecommunications services in this country are delivered, by permitting competition in the most profitable sectors of the industry.

The Communications Act of 1934 established that our national policy should be to make available, to the greatest extent possible, to all persons residing in the United States adequate and rapid

communications service at a reasonable rate. The effect of the recent FCC decisions, as Senator Hartke noted when he introduced this bill in the Senate, is to decrease the costs borne by a few large businesses and to increase the cost to the general public. Currently the Bell System averages rates so that calls of equal distance cost the same whether they are over heavily used routes or lightly used ones, and it subsidizes the costs to the small, residential, or rural consumer, and to the independent companies by charging extra for long distance calls and for certain pieces of optional equipment.

The revenues from the long distance operations which the Bell System splits with the independent companies are known as "contributions". Systems Applications, Inc., an independent California consulting firm, has spent 3 years engaged in researching the effects that the Specialized Common Carriers decision of 1971, which allows intercity private line competition, will have on the contributions. More than 40 percent of the revenues of the independent companies will disappear by 1985 as Bell System losses amount to \$2.4 billion in 1974 dollars by that time. The cost increase for residential consumers is estimated at 60 percent. The cost increases in rural areas may make telephones unaffordable.

Mr. Speaker, the question which Congress must decide is whether the departure from the concept of regulated natural monopoly is consistent with the purpose of the Communications Act of 1934. I submit that it is not in the interest of the overwhelming majority of our Nation's 144 million phone users.

In my own home state of Arizona, the independent companies provide service for three-fifths of the land area of the State. Across the Nation, the 1,600 non-Bell companies serve more than half of the land area. The Arizona Telephone Co., for instance, serves 600 customers at an average cost of \$3,000 per customer. If the anticipated impact on the Bell System occurs, it stands to reason that Bell's native sense of survival will result in its cutting its substantial contributions to the independents.

This bill would insure that low-cost, high-quality service remains available to all Americans. This bill would also prevent the duplication of lines and equipment which would constitute a further drain on our capital markets.

To be sure, there are certain problems inherent in this bill, but I certainly believe that this bill is a good starting place for frank and open discussion of what can be done to protect the small or rural consumer and the independent companies.

I have some reservations concerning two aspects of this bill. We Americans pride ourselves on having a free enterprise system in which producers compete freely for the consumer's dollar and we believe that through vigorous competition this kind of system stimulates innovation and discovery, promotes efficiency and savings, and best distributes resources to serve consumer desires. We know that concentration usually means

high prices and is a burden we can ill afford at a time when inflation threatens both progress and prosperity. I am worried that this bill might have an undesirable effect on the ratemaking authority of the FCC for long distance calls, and that in stripping the FCC of its regulatory power over terminal equipment, we might actually be stifling innovation and causing problems for interstate users of specialized terminal equipment.

Many of the cost factors entering into the computation of total cost for a particular type of service are attributable to other types of service as well. This means that Bell has considerable discretion in determining the cost of a particular service. This discretion could be used to engage in predatory pricing in the terminal equipment and private line markets by associating very low costs to these services. This would not be in the best interests of the consumer or of the independent companies.

Transferring regulatory power over terminal devices to the States will allow the telephone company to reclaim its lost monopoly in those States with sympathetic utility commissions. Such a transfer of authority over interstate matters could harm the consumer in those States. Furthermore, consumers in States which abide by the Carterfone line of decisions will be harmed because they will be deprived of the use of their specialized terminal equipment, like data processing devices, with telephone users in the monopoly States.

I have spoken out on the lack of competition in American economic life and I shall continue to do so. However, we must make sure that the rural telephone users, the poor, and the 94 percent of American families with telephones do not have to pay greatly higher rates in order to benefit large business users and those affluent enough to make intensive use of optional services. There are excellent independent companies in my State and in our Nation which are meeting rural needs; I am hoping we in Congress will find a way to insure that those needs are met. This bill is not the final solution to these problems, but with this bill we can begin to grapple with the challenge.

FORTY-ONE CONGRESSMEN CALL FOR BURIAL OF VIETNAM UN-KNOWN

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution cosponsored by 41 of my colleagues calling upon the Secretary of the Army to bury an unknown soldier from the Vietnam war in the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

On June 18, 1973, Congress authorized the construction of a crypt for a Vietnam unknown soldier in Arlington National Cemetery under Public Law 93-43. There are currently several unidentified remains from the Vietnam war at the Army Central Identification Laboratory. Yet, burial has not occurred despite the fact that the facility has been ready to receive the remains for over 1 year.

The significance of this is not lost on the thousands of veterans and others who visit Arlington each day. Recently, a Vietnam veteran telephoned me distraught that not only was there no unknown soldier there from Vietnam, there was also no display of medals, ribbons, and tributes to honor the Vietnam veterans as there is for other wars, The administrator of the cemetery has informed me that the medals, ribbons, and tributes are displayed only after an unknown is buried there.

It is time to give the men who answered their country's call in Vietnam the same recognition we have accorded those who served in other wars. The courage and conviction, determination and devotion that these men displayed in a strange, distant war must place them in the very front ranks of all heroes in our history.

Also, as hope for further word on the 795 missing in action dims, this is an especially appropriate way to honor these men and their families, and to call attention to their still unsettled situation.

My resolution will provide for the honoring of these men by the interment of a Vietnam unknown soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, as well as the placement of representative medals, ribbons, and tributes of the Vietnam war in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater.

The text of the resolution follows:

H. CON. RES .-

A resolution directing interment of an Unknown Soldier from the Vietnam War in Arlington National Cemetery

Whereas P.L. 93-43 provided for the interment of an Unknown Soldier from the Vietnam War in Arlington National Cemetery's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; and Whereas a crypt in the Tomb has been

Whereas a crypt in the Tomb has been prepared for the remains of a Vietnam Unknown Soldier; and

Whereas the remains of several unknown soldiers from Vietnam are at the Army Identification Laboratory in Hawaii; and

Whereas the men who answered their country's call to serve in Vietnam deserve the same honor and recognition as soldiers from all other wars: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Defense shall at the earliest opportunity inter an Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery with all appropriate honor and ceremony, and make permanent display of representative medals, ribbons and tributes of the Vietnam War in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater.

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Max Baucus of Montana.
Robin Beard of Tennessee.
Tom Bevill of Alabama.
Edward Boland of Massachusetts.
James Cleveland of New Hampshire
Robert Cornell of Wisconsin.
Dan Daniel of Virginia.
Dominick Daniels of New Jersey.
Ed Derwinski of Illinois.
Robert Duncan of Oregon.
Joshus Eilberg of Pennsylvania.
Glenn English of Oklahoma.
Edwin Eshleman of Pennsylvania.
Dante Fascell of Florida.
Dantel Flood of Pennsylvania.

L. H. Fountain of North Carolina. Donald Fraser of Minnesota. Willis Gradison of Ohio. Allan Howe of Utah. Henry Hyde of Illinois. William Ketchum of California. Thomas Kindness of Ohio. Edward Koch of New York. Marilyn Lloyd of Tennessee Romano Mazzoli of Kentucky. Helen Meyner of New Jersey. Clarence Miller of Ohio. Morgan Murphy of Illinois. Bill Nichols of Alabama. Shirley Pettis of California. Ken Robinson of Virginia. Peter Rodino of New Jersey. Robert Roe of New Jersey. Paul Simon of Illinois. Joe Skubitz of Kansas. Charles Thone of Nebraska. David Treen of Louisiana. Joe Waggonner of Louisiana. G. William Whitehurst of Virginia. Bill Young of Florida.

REGULATORY EXTREMISM

HON. J. KENNETH ROBINSON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Speaker, we hear a great deal about regulatory reform—in the Congress and from our constituents. I believe there is rather general agreement that it is an urgent need. What small business and the small governments of our towns and counties are waiting to see, however, is whether the reform, if and when it comes, proves to be merely a cosmetic realinement of regulatory functions or a major reduction in Federal regulation and its attendant proliferation of complex reporting and other paperwork procedures.

In this connection, I include at this time, for the information of the House, a sardonic commentary on the regulatory maze made by the city of Midland, Tex., as noted in an editorial which appeared in the Culpeper, Va., Star-Exponent on August 20, 1976, as follows:

TEXAS CITY GIVES UNITED STATES TASTE OF

OWN MEDICINE

What's sauce for the goose (the ordinary citizen) ought to be sauce for the gander (the federal government). It doesn't seem to work that way, though.

The city of Midland, Texas, like many others, knows what it's like to wade through the maze of red tape that ensnarls federal agencies. When the Dallas office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HUD) asked the city for a reserved parking space at its cirport, Mayor Ernest Angelo, Jr. saw an opportunity to serve the bureaucrats some of their own medicine.

In a lengthy letter to HUD, his honor replied that he would be happy to process a proper application, "but a simple request by telephone or letter just won't do at all. In order to justify as many public employees as possible and to make things as difficult as possible for anyone trying to do business with the City of Midland, we have adopted a few regulations and guidelines with which you must comply:"

"1. You must submit three executed and 14 confirmed copies of this application, which we will then distribute to our Department of Aviation, Fire and Police Department."

ments, the Public Works Department, the City Attorney's office and anyone else we can think of.

"2. Submit the make and model of the proposed vehicle, together with certified assurances that everyone connected with the manufacture, servicing and operation of same were paid according to a wage scale that complies with the requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act.
"3. Submit a genealogical table for every

one who will operate said vehicle so that we can ascertain that there will be a precisely equal percentage of white, blacks and other minorities, as well as women and the elderly.

"4. Submit certified assurances that this plan has been discussed at length with the EEOC (Equal Employment Opportunity Commission) and submit that commission's certification that requirement 3 above has been complied with.

'5. Submit certified assurances that all operators of said vehicle and any filling station personnel that service same will be equipped with steel-toed shoes, safety goggles and crash helmets and that the vehicle will be equipped with at least safety belts and an air bag to show compliance with the Occu-

pational Safety and Health Act.

"6. Submit an Environmental Statement (showing) the number of times the vehicle will be operated, times of day, the name of the operator of the vehicle, the number of other vehicles that might be coming into or leaving the parking lot at the same time, as well as the number and type of air-craft that might be landing or taking off at the airport at the same time and an exact

the airport at the same time and an exact conclusion as to the effect this will have on the atmosphere in West Texas."

There was more, but by this time it should have been obvious that the mayor was just giving his funnybone (and his frustrations) a good workout. To make sure, however, he good workout. To make sure, however, he added in a postscript that the city would, of course, be delighted to authorize a place for a HUD vehicle in its airport parking lot.

That was last October. So far, nothing further has been heard from HUD on the matter.

was a little disappointed," said Mayor

Angelo, "at their lack of a sense of humor."
Could be, however, that the reason for
HUD's failure to respond is because its legion of paperpushers has been going bananas tryemble the documentation the mayor

requested?
One hopes so. It would mean they have that much less time to bother the rest of us.

ENRICO CAPPUCCI PASSES

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply grieved to learn of the death of my dear friend, Enrico Cappucci. Rico and I served together in the Massachusetts Legislature. But our friendship extended well beyond. I deeply valued his good humor and wise counsel. His death is a great loss to Massachusetts.

My wife Millie joins me in offering our most sincere condolences to Rico's wife and five children.

I include a copy of the obituary that appeared in the Boston Globe:

ENRICO CAPPUCCI, 66; CLERK OF APPELLATE COURT

Enrico Cappucci, 66, of 176 Orient av., East Boston, clerk of the Boston Appellate Court, died yesterday in Winthrop Community Hospital.

Mr. Cappucci was state representative from

East Boston for 12 years (1936-48) and was past president of the Massachusetts Legislative Assn.

He graduated from East Boston High school and Thayer Academy, where he was an outstanding athlete in swimming and and graduated from Suffolk School.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Bar Assn., National Appellate Clerks Conference, University Club of Boston, Fitton Council, No. 84 of the the Knights of Columbus, and L Street Brownies. He was a director of East Boston Savings Bank and a five-star member of American Airline's Admirals Club since 1945.

He leaves his wife, Virginia (Meaney); three sons, Enrico Cappucci Jr. of Stoneham and Robert and John Cappucci of East Bos-ton; two daughters, Maryann Cappucci of East Boston and Mrs. Patricia Ripa of Stoneham, and four brothers, Constantine Cap-pucci of Winchester, Robert Cappucci of Brighton, Louis Cappucci of California and Rocco Cappucci of Saugus.

HOUSING ELDERLY PITTSBURGH'S LAWRENCEVILLE SECTION

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, come next July, Pittsburgh will have one of the Nation's first elderly housing projects built under the section rental assistance program.

While section 8 has never come near aiding the number of people in need of housing or building all of the units President Ford has called for in his budget, Pittsburgh's new St. Augustine's Plaza certainly is a bright spot in this otherwise dull administration cloth.

St. Augustine's represents all of the best in community-government cooperation. The dioceses of Pittsburgh, aided by a loan from Pittsburgh's Equibank, and a great push by officials at all levels of government, broke ground on the 88unit building 3 months ago.

I am pleased to have played a small role in helping the Reverend Paul Kuppe, of the St. Augustine Church and dozens of other local church and lay people make this idea a reality.

I want to include in the RECORD at this time an article from the Squirrel Hill News concerning the new structure.

LAWRENCEVILLE HIGH-RISE TO OFFER LOW-COST HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

PITTSBURGH.—A \$2.3 million Equibank loan to a nonprofit housing corporation supported by the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh is making possible construction of a new high-rise apartment building for senior citizens with low incomes.

Called St. Augustine Plaza, the seven-story, 88-unit building in Pittsburgh's Lawrenceville section is one of the first projects in the country to be constructed under a U.S. Housing and Urban Development program which provides rental assistance payments to senior citizens.

The project, which takes its name from St. Augustine Church in Lawrenceville, is part of a larger effort by the Capuchin Province of St. Augustine, whose head-quarters are at the church, and the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh to use inner-city church property to aid urban housing

The Rev. Paul Kuppe, OFM Cap., assistant pastor at St. Augustine Church who also serves as executive director of the project, described St. Augustine Plaza as an overall community effort. "This project can go a long way to revitalizing the Lawrenceville area," Fr. Kuppe said. "We hope that we can get young people to move into the homes that the elderly can no longer maintain or fix up. If we are successful, and we have no reason to believe otherwise, we will preserve the strength of the community."

St. Augustine Plaza, which will be man-

aged by Franciscan nuns from St. Augustine Parish, is being designed especially for the elderly. In addition to such standard conveniences as elevators, air conditioning, all electric appliances, outdoor seating areas, a community room and laundry facilities throughout the building, the entire project will be associated with the Lawrenceville American Association of Retired People and Golden Agers Club from St. Augustine Parish, and will have service as needed from the parish's Meals-on-Wheels program. Meals-on-Wheels is a national volunteer organization which takes hot meals to convalescents or persons confined to their

The new high-rise is located on two main bus lines for easy shopping access. In addi-tion, plans are being completed to use space on the building's ground floor for a community store or a geriatrics center run by a nearby hospital.

nearby hospital.

"There has been excellent community support for the project," said Sister Coleman Conroy, O.S.F., 45, of St. Augustine Parish, who along with Sister Veronica Marie Phillips, O.S.F., 52, will be resident managers of the project for Christian Housing Inc., the

City statistics indicate that Lawrenceville has the second highest concentration of elderly citizens in the city of Pittsburgh. Sister Coleman said, "we have thousands of requests for residency at St. Augustine." While the church has played a supportive role in the project, occupancy is open to all area residents and applications are being based on HUD regulations.

Ground was broken for the project June 23 of this year. The project's completion, scheduled for July of next year, will culminate five years of planning by St. Augustine Church that involved the cooperative efforts of the Pittsburgh Diocese and different levels of business and industry and various agencies of city, state and federal governments.

The project is one of 25 similar senior citizen projects planned for the greater Pittsburgh metropolitan area in connection with the federal government's rental assistance program. Nine of the proposed projects are in the city, an additional nine are located throughout Allegheny County and the remainder are in Butler and Armstrong through Westmoreland and Washington Counties.

According to Fr. Kuppe, a parish-wide survey in 1973 uncovered an acute need for housing care services for the elderly, particularly in the Lawrenceville section.

"Lawrenceville is an older neighborhood with distinct ethnic characteristics," said Fr. Kuppe, 31, who holds a M.A. degree in Urban Planning from Loyola University in Chicago. "We felt it was not only important to provide senior citizens with decent housing, but we also felt that it was important to make it possible for elderly people to remain in the same neighborhood where they have lived all their lives and where the surroundings are familiar to them."

Determined to make housing available for elderly residents, Fr. Kuppe said Christian Housing, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, was

formed with the support of the Pittsburgh Diocese for the purpose of constructing an apartment building for senior citizens. Land for the building was sold to the corporation by the Pittsburgh Diocese and St. Augustine Church, the Capuchin Province of St. Augustine and the Pittsburgh Urban Redevelopment Authority. Frank Schneider, a prominent local businessman and Pittsburgh Catholic layman, serves as president of Christian

Housing.

In addition to the \$2.3 million loan by Equibank, additional funds totaling \$99,000 in the form of a loan and a grant were pro-vided by the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs for initial architectural

and site studies.

Under the federal assistance program, residents of St. Augustine Plaza are eligible to receive rental assistance payments from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

AD-RICHARDSON SECRETARY DRESSES OIC CONVOCATION IN PHILADELPHIA

HON. H. JOHN HEINZ III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. Speaker, earlier this morning Secretary of Commerce Elliot L. Richardson addressed the 12th Annual Convocation of the Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America. In his speech, delivered at Philadelphia's Civic Center, Secretary Richardson touched briefly on the long and fruitful relationship that has developed between the Federal Government and OIC, a relationship that has benefited many thousands of Americans who have sought to take their rightful place in our system of equal economic opportunity. Mr. Richardson, looking to the future of our Nation, also spoke eloquently about the need for urban rebirth and an abiding, effective commitment to providing Americans with jobs.

This speech, with its recognition of the need to pioneer a new America in which all people know the dignity of self-sufficiency, deserves the attention of all those who care about forging greater progress and social justice in the years ahead. For the benefit of my colleagues, I include the text of Mr. Richardson's

speech in the RECORD:

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON

I am especially pleased to be with you today—it is a bit like visiting old friends. I have known the Rev. Dr. Sullivan and admired his work for a long time, and, cur-rently, I appreciate his contributions as a member of the Secretary's Advisory Council

in the Department of Commerce

The relationship between the Department and OIC-which has become a legend in our time-is also a long one. As some of you may know, the OIC-Commerce partnership dates back to 1964 when the Department's Area Redevelopment Administration was searching for new ideas to match industry with skilled labor in areas of high unem-ployment. It was about this same time that Dr. Sullivan was strengthening his job development program for unemployed urban workers. The "self-help" theme which has always been the foundation of his program meshed perfectly with the goal that still guides the Commerce Department's efforts

stimulate economic development—"to help communities help themselves.

ARA was succeeded by the Economic Development Administration in 1965 and EDA's association with Dr. Sullivan and the Opportunities Industrialization Centers has flourished through the years.

ARA and EDA assistance to OIC of Amer ica and its local centers has exceeded \$6 million, not a substantial sum in comparison to the cost of some Government-sponsored programs, but an investment that has helped produce substantial results.

We are proud to have assisted in your success. Twenty new centers have been established in areas of sore need. Some 200,000 men and women-young and old, black and hite, Indian and Latino-have been trained. Most of these trainees are now working, but even those affected by the recent upheaval in our economy are equipped now to find and hold jobs.

Over the years, I have heard so much about IOC and its training programs that when I first received Dr. Sullivan's invitation to address you today, I assumed he wanted me to come because, having held five different jobs since 1972, I could spi ledgeably about on-the-job training.

I mentioned this to Horace Webb, my Di-

rector of Communications, and he suggested another possibility—that having experienced a well-publicized career interruption in 1973, I am regarded as an authority on unem-

ployment.

Actually, I think that the late William Faulkner may have known more about that subject than I do. He said once: "You can't eat for eight hours a day, nor drink for eight hours a day, nor make love for eight hours a day; all you can do for eight hours

Fortunately-or unfortunately, depending on your view—I started writing a book during the unemployed phase of my life, and I spent so much time working on it that I never had an opportunity to verify the first

part of Faulkner's observation.

Regardless of the reason for your kind in-vitation, I am here because this is an important occasion and because we share an important cause—to accelerate the human advance of blacks and all minorities and secure their right to a place in the economic

In many respects, the nature of our endeavor is both political and economic. That is because real progress toward humanistic objectives is achievable only on the bedrock

of political and economic gains.

John Adams, our second President, once expressed that idea to his wife Abigail in these words: "I must study politics and war, that my sons may have liberty to study mathematics and philosophy, geography, natural history and naval architecture, navigation, commerce and agriculture, in order to give their children a right to study painting, poetry, music, architecture, statuary, tapestry, and porcelain."

Our concerns have been, and continue to be, rights; the right to vote, the right to equal educational opportunity, the right to equal employment opportunity, and more recently, the right to entrepreneurship.

We have made great strides in each of these areas. In the last 15 years, the percent of the black population with four years of high school or more has doubled. So has the percent of minority white collar-workers—while the percent of the minority population employed as domestic and private household workers has dropped more than 60 percent.

In the last ten years, black college en-rollment has more than tripled.

Since 1969, the number of black elected officials has increased nearly three-fold. Median weekly earnings of minority citizens have risen. And impressive gains have been achieved in minority business ownership.

The number of minority firms has risen

more than 40 percent—to an estimated 454,000. Economists tell us that both the number of minority businesses and the gross receipts of minority firms are multiplying at rates proportionately faster than thos for all firms

The number of minority-owned banks in the Nation has tripled in the last five years

Minority business receipts have jumped more than 200 percent since 1969.

But, despite these advances, the task we

have begun is far from finished.

Black participation in national elections is still less than it should be. In 1974, only 34 percent of eligible black voters went to the polls-compared with more than 46 percent for eligible whites. And 46 percent isn't so good either.

The labor force participation rate for minority males continues to lag behind that for white males.

The unemployment rate for minority teenagers is high and still growing, while the same rate for white teenagers has remained

Disparities continue in the unemployment rates for adult minority and adult white workers.

Although the weekly earnings median for minority workers has risen over the years, it is below that for white workers, and, in terms of 1967 dollars, is still \$25 lower than the white median.

Now, I think it is important that we understand one thing-that these figures are the product of economic forces and population patterns as much as social injustice. That is a key point I wish to make this morning.

Profound and fundamental changes have occurred in this country over the last quarter century—changes which have slowly shifted the geographical balance of power. wealth and opportunity.

The North and the Northeast aren't growing as fast as they once were. They are suf-fering from stagnating or structurally altered economies, reduced private investment, inadequate employment opportunities declining tax revenues.

Concern over future availability of fuel has precipitated the migration of some and jobs-to the gas-producing companies states.

Locational incentives, not to mention climate and labor costs, have evoked an exodus of manufacturing industries-and jobs-to the South and the Southwest.

Economic base erosion in the North and Northeast has tended to result in higher tax rates for those who remain behind, and has led to inevitable reductions in essential public services. All of this has affected our cities

Rising city property taxes and land costs have inspired an out-migration of plants and jobs-to suburban areas where costs and taxes are cheaper

At the same time, industrialization, the mechanization of agriculture, and racial in-tegration, have brought massive population

The rural poor, then the southern poor, and finally, the black poor, have converged on northern cities, bringing special needs for education and services, and imposing special burdens on urban government.

In the last 30 years, alone, millions of black Americans have moved North. Census figures tell the story: in 1940, 77 percent of the black population lived in the South. By 1973, 40 percent of all black Americans were living in the North, only 52 percent re-mained in the South.

Virtually all of this migration has involved moves from rural to urban areas: by 1973, 76 percent of black Americans were living in metropolitan areas and of those, 60 percent resided in central cities.

What these simple statistics do not tell

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

us is that the resettling of blacks in northern cities has coincided with the relocation of northern industries in the South . . . and the flight of central city plants and businesses to the suburbs.

Any attempt to improve the status of blacks and other minorities must take these facts into account. We aren't dealing with a transient economic phenomenon, but with the consequences of deep-rooted structural change.

To create permanent, satisfying jobs which will lift minority citizens to a better life, we have to cope with this change.

We have to locate new firms and factories where there is tax base erosion, underemployment, unemployment and economic dis-

advantage; We have to encourage and assist small and minority businesses which can contribute to the economic base;

We have to assure that jobs created in distressed areas are made accessible to the economically disadvantaged.

How do we do this?

Not, as some argue, by centralizing eco-nomic planning in the Federal Government and creating a few temporary "make work" public service jobs. For as I have tried to suggest, the problem is much more than a temporary downswing of the economy. We aren't going to create real opportunity for the disadvantaged, we aren't going to sweep away the effects of decades of change by in-stituting a few thousand public service jobs, a larger Federal budget, higher taxes and a bigger bureaucracy.

Rather, the answer is that Government must motivate the private sector to invest. For it is the might of the free enterprise economy, when properly stimulated, that creates permanent jobs. Since the bottom of the recent recession in the spring of last year, our economy has created 3.4 million new jobs, compared to which the proposed Government programs are a drop in the

bucket.

President Ford has shown the courage to reject proposals that are high on promise and low on potential, long on rhetoric and short on results. He has kept his pledge to promise no more than he can deliver, and deliver all that he promises. He knows that compassion for the jobless today means creating the in-centive to investment which produces jobs, that the right solution is also the most humane solution.

That is why he has placed long-term, broad-based economic development and job creation at the top of his legislative agenda for the next four years, pledging to "... create a climate in which our economy will provide a meaningful job for everyone who wants to work and a decent standard of life for all Americans . .

Already, the President has proposed: A Jobs Creation Incentive Act which would encourage business investment by providing more rapid amortization for plant and equipment in high unemployment areas;

An increase in the total amount of loans, guarantees and other obligations which the Small Business Administration may have outstanding at any one time-ceilings which would permit the SBA to lend to small businesses which, otherwise, would be unable to obtain credit in the private sector; and

A five and three-quarter year extension of the general revenue sharing program, an ex-tension which, among other things, would provide states and cities with resources necessary to leverage local private invest-ment. ment.

Let me interject the observation at this point that the President urged the Congress to enact these and 69 other proposals before the summer recess. While the Senate has passed small business loan legislation, and the House has passed a watered-down reve-nue sharing bill, so far, not one of the Presi-dent's proposals has become law. Urban economic development must become a priority objective of more than President Ford, alone. It must become a Congressional

At the same time, and perhaps more important, urban economic development must become a local priority; and objective of: city government, civic groups, local business leadership, and organizations such as OIC.

Common sense tells us that objectives are achieved only through resource concentration-through applying funds and energies and people with sufficient weight and force

to make an impact.

Now, if resources were unlimited, then it would be possible to pursue an unlimited number of objectives. Priorities would be unnecessary. Unfortunately, resources are not unlimited. Our supply of public funds, private capital and personnel is finite; therefore, hard choices must be made. Priorities must be established, and then resources must be concentrated on those priorities.

The implications for development are ob-

vious: only if urban rebirth and jobs receive our full commitment—only if we dedicate ourselves to the task of pioneering a newer America—will it be possible to achieve the "critical mass" necessary to reverse the relentless process of urban decay and sustain forward progress.

People must be brought together effectively at the local level to coordinate the application of Federal development funds and private investment that produces jobsand this is not happening now to the degree that it should be.

One indication of this is that less than 10 percent of all community development bloc grant funds is now being applied by cities in support of economic development objectives. In some cases, the proper mechanisms for

local economic development planning do not exist; in others, there is the problem of programmatic fragmentation and specialization. Programs are slicing people up into pieces instead of approaching them as whole individuals. Some of you will recall that, in the past, I have pressed for action to correct this situation.

One of the remedial measures I have advocated is the Allied Services Act, a bill now pending in the Congress—and opposed, I might add, by a coalition of sponsors of nar-rowly drawn categorical legislation. This Act would help overcome fragmentation in three

First, it would encourage the creation of a regional council drawn from all the serviceproviders in the area;

Second, it would authorize the council to develop a cohesive plan drawing on all available resources, whether voluntary, state, local or federal:

Finally, it would create the power to carry out the plan with defined responsibility among each of the participants.

To facilitate flexibility, it would permit the transfer of funds from among, and be-tween, Federal programs and authority, in some instances to override narrow statutory restrictions

It seems to me that comparable legislation is necessary in the area of urban economic development. There needs to be a coordinating mechanism at the local level to help cities identify opportunities to achieve the "critical mass" I mentioned a few moments

Until such a mechanism is in place, until we begin setting priorities and making economic development our singular cause, we can dump billions into our cities every year and still not create genuine career opportunities and the prospect of a better life for minority Americans.

I ask you:

Do we want to put minority teenagers to work?

Do we want to provide satisfying career opportunities for adult minority citizens?

Do we want to put the weekly earnings median for minority workers on a par with the white median?

Do we?

Then we must join with the President in making urban economic development our number one domestic priority.

First. Let's get the President's program enacted and unleash the might of our economic system to create jobs for all Americans who want them.

Second. Let's get urban economic development designated a local priority wherever there is underemployment, unemployment and economic disadvantage. If we are to succeed, organizations such as OIC will need to continue to speak out and assume a leadership role. In this regard, let me say that I am very interested in the Rev. Dr. Sullivan's ideas for community investment cooperatives. The concept represents the type of initiative and self-help this country could use more of.

Third. Let's see that local communities have the tools to bring all the potential resources to bear upon the problem so that the whole will be greater-not less than-the

sum of its parts.

Finally. Let us never lose sight of the fact that ours is more than an economic endeavors; it is a social revolution. We are opening doors that have been shut. We are creating opportunities thet have been denied. We are helping to develop lives to the fullest limit of human potential.

And this is what America is really all about—building not only for today, but for tomorrow, for posterity. That was the mis-sion set by the Founding Fathers. It is the mission entrusted to us into the Third Century of the Republic.

UNSAFE BRIDGES HIGHLIGHTED

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, all too often when discussing highway safety we focus our attention on such factors as vehicles and the driving habits of the motoring public while ignoring such critical, yet ignominious, points as highway markings and bridges.

In the August 31, 1976, edition of the Washington Star, reporter Thomas Love discusses the danger associated with unsafe highway bridges and I am taking this opportunity to insert the article in the Congressional Record and encourage my colleagues to read it carefully.

The article follows:

AND NOW ANOTHER HIGHWAY HAZARD: UNSAFE BRIDGES

THERE ARE 32,000 ON U.S.-AIDED ROADS ALONE

About 9:25 p.m., the white Thunderbird bore through the darkness, its headlights cutting the fog and rain. As the vehicle sped onto the wet bridge, the driver lost control and the car careened from one guardrail to the other.

The force of the crash into the right rail broke through the timber, the tire jumped the curb and the bumper snagged and tore one of the inch-thick steel rods coming from the top of the truss some 40 feet above to support the floor beams. Almost through the bridge, the car started

to spin. The left front fender slammed into the main bridge support on the right side, which held a quarter of the bridge's dead

The cross section of the I-beam post began to collapse and then bend. With so much of its support destroyed, the 226-foot span slow-ly rotated to the right with a screech of tortured metal and collapsed into the river below.

As the bridge settled onto the river bed, another car came along behind the Thunder-bird and vaulted into space, landing on the collapsed structure. Then two cars traveling in the opposite direction sailed off the end of the bridge approach, rolled over and landed upside down on the river bed.

Another car, this one traveling the same direction as the Thunderbird, vaulted from the roadway and landed upside down on the collapsed truss. The driver of the car behind it was the first to sense something wrong, and although he tried to stop he skidded off the end of the approach.

One more car careened into space to land on one of the previous wrecks before a survivor and a nearby resident managed to stop traffic.

The toll in just 17 minutes: 4 dead, 16 injured, 7 cars in the river and a major bridge destroyed.

The National Transportation Safety Board blamed the accident on "penetration of the timber railing by the vehicle and its subsequent impact with and crushing of a vital structural member of the bridge truss." The safety rails were "not adequate to sustain impact at posted speeds," the board found.

In other words, if the rails had been strong enough for today's cars and traffic, the Thunderbird—which was traveling below the posted speed limit—could never have struck supporting bridge posts that collapsed.

This accident took place in February 1975 near Siloam, N.C., and it could have happened anytime, anyplace. The nation's bridges are just not safe, according to reports from several sources.

In its study of the Siloam accident, the safety board reported that there are some 125 vehicle bridge collapses each year in this country. Of course, a great many of these are small, privately owned structures, but some are on major highways and the collapses turn into tragedies.

into tragedies.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) reports that there are some 32,000 unsafe bridges in the federally aided highway system alone—7,600 structurally deficient and 25,000 "functionally obsolete." Only 198 have been closed to traffic, according to FHWA's latest report to Congress.

A structurally deficient bridge is one which cannot, for one reason or another, carry the maximum allowable weight of vehicles traveling on the connecting highway. A functionally obsolete bridge is one whose design does not meet present standards in such areas as guardralls, clearances or curves on approach.

This reflects only a part of the picture, however.

The Road Information Program (TRIP), a Washington-based research group sponsored by the highway construction industry, concludes that nearly 80,000 of the nation's total of 564,000 vehicular bridges are structurally deficient or obsolete. This means that 13 percent of our country's bridges are unsafe by modern standards.

State officials responsible for their highway systems, however, tend to downplay the safety problems involved with bridges. In general, they insist that the term "unsafe" used in the federal and TRIP reports is misleading.

For instance, James Gately of Maryland said "we are not concerned that there are any major hazards (in the state) such as a danger of major bridges falling. We have an ongoing inspection program of bridges and we close those which are in need of repair."

we close those which are in need of repair."

Fred Sutherland of Virginia agreed, "To say that all these bridges are unsafe shows the wrong perspective" he said. "In some

cases we must reduce capacity of the structures, but at reduced capacity they are all safe. As long as people observe the posted weight limits, there is no safety problem. They can be used indefinitely.

"The Federal Highway Administration has a safety program for such things as widening bridges, changing guardrails and so forth," Sutherland continued. "We are trying to pick the worst first."

FHWA's latest accounting, which is now almost two years old, reported that there were no structurally deficient bridges in the District of Columbia but there were four which are structurally obsolete. In Maryland, there are 47 listed as structurally deficient and another 187 obsolete. Virginia reported 74 structurally deficient and 1,106 obsolete.

State officials say that they can't tell which bridges are on the FHWA danger list without extensive and costly review of computer records. Gately explained, "It's difficult to determine just what they're referring to. Some are county structures. Most are older type bridges which are not capable of carrying heavy loads."

However, all agree that the worst ones are those which have been submitted to FHWA for replacement.

In D.C. there is only one on the list of approved projects—the 9th Street NE rail-road overpass.

Construction of the bridge over the railroad tracks and New York Avenue has been finished. It will reopen to traffic tonight, the District Transportation Department has an-

The span had been closed for about 10 months. It has served the market area south of New York Avenue and an industrial area to the north. Officials said the reopening would relieve traffic on Bladensburg Road, North Capitol Street, and New York, West Virginia and Montana Avenues, which have been used as alternate routes during the

Maryland has four structures on the list, none in this immediate area. They are bridges over Loch Raven Reservoir north of Baltimore, Honga River in Dorchester County, Big Pipe Creek in Carroll County and the Hanover Street Bridge over the Patapsco in Baltimore.

Virginia has 11 approved projects, with the closest the Route 802 bridge over the Rappahannock River at the Culpeper-Fauquier County line.

The others include the Marshall Street Bridge over Shockoe Valley in Richmond, Route 669 over Henry and Barnes Creek in Northumberland County, Route 636 over Little River in Russell County, Route 680 over Big Otter Creek in Bedford County and Route 630 over Sturgeon Creek in Brunswick County.

There are also Route 785 over the North Fork of the Roanoke River in Montgomery County, Route 653 over South Mayo River in Patrick County, along with Route 601 over the Little River, Route 156 over the Chickahominy River and Route 611 over South Anna River, all in Hanover County.

Donald Knight, TRIP executive director, calls the bridge situation "a severe problem. The real problem," he said, "is that most of these bridges were built before 1935. And some of them date from the last century.

"And now we have a new age in vehicle transportation with bigger cars and bigger trucks," he continued. "They are heavier, and the size as well as the number is growing. There are 125 million trucks and cars on the roads now and there is expected to be 160 million in 15 years. So the problem with bridges will get worse, not better, unless we do something about it. Things are going downhill in terms of bridge replacement.

"We hear almost on a weekly basis about bridges going down. It is a major crisis. Anytime you take a structure 40 years or more in age, you have a problem. Highway departments explain about posted weight limits, but we know some of the bridges go down because of excess weight. This is almost like saying that if everybody obeys the law, we won't have any crime," Knight said.

"Bridges are the stepchild of highway reconstruction programs because of cost," he continued. "Money goes a lot further when it's used to straighten or widen a highway than it does in building a new bridge. We wouldn't have 90,000 bridges in some stage of deficiency unless there were some imbalance.

"We've devoted a great deal of time, money and attention to the interstate highway system, with the result that there are some 90,-000 bridges on the primary and secondary systems which are going neglected.

systems which are going neglected.

"Now, bridge repair and replacement ought to be first order of business." Knight said.

to be first order of business," Knight said. In 1970, Congress adopted a federal Special Bridge Replacement Program to help the states finance—on a matching 75-25 percent federal-state basis—the replacement of unsafe and outmoded bridges.

Part of the program calls for an inventory of the nation's bridges, a project that is now 91 percent completed with a listing of 232,000 bridges.

Since the program began, states have applied for funds to replace 15,887 bridges, a massive undertaking that would cost \$4.67 billion, according to the FHWA, a part of the Department of Transportation. Thus far, \$464 million has been allocated to the states.

According to the latest FHWA report to Congress at the end of 1975, it would cost some \$2.3 billion to replace the 7,629 structurally deficient bridges that have been identified and another \$8.1 billion to replace the 27,067 obsolete structures.

Of 697 bridges replaced or in the process of being replaced through the Special Bridge Replacement Program, 115 hav; been reopened to traffic.

FHWA is also providing some assistance to the states from regular highway funds and the states are replacing some from local funds. Ten bridges are being built with emergency federal funds, 200 with other federal aid and 280 by the states themselves.

The Ford administration has proposed establishment of a "single, adequately financed highway safety fund" with 30 percent of the money to be made available to the states for replacement of inadequate bridges.

This new consolidated program would "provide increased flexibility and should enable states to determine to a greater degree their own priorities for safety projects," according to the report to Congress.

After investigating the Siloam collapse, the safety board recommended that the secretary of Transportation:

Develop and publish, as part of the Federal Highway Administration research program, a new series of guidelines for the structural retrofit of railings on existing bridges to protect vital structural members from impact by vehicles.

Require that bridge inspection reports be analyzed and evaluated within a specified time period and that any required changes in load limits be posted on the structures promptly.

Publish a requirement that all bridges on public roads be inspected for safety under the same criteria as those on federally aided highways.

Establish a program of joint federal-state investigation of all bridge collapses on public roads and accidents involving damage to structural members vital to a bridge's stability.

In cooperation with the states, examine whether timber roadway surfaces on bridges meet federal anti-skid requirements,

TRIBUTE TO HOWARD B. WOODS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, St. Louis has lost another great leader, a pioneer of black progress of local and national renown. I submit the following article from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, published on Tuesday, August 3, 1976:

HOWARD B. WOODS DIES; PUBLISHER, BLACK LEADER

Howard B. Woods, editor and publisher of the St. Louis Sentinel and president of the St. Louis Urban League, died yesterday in a Boston hotel room, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Woods, 59 years old, was in Boston for a National Urban League Conference. He left a meeting about 2 p.m., telling associates he felt faint. An Urban League officer discovered him dead about 4 p.m.

St. Louis civic leaders mourned the loss of Mr. Woods, who was a leading and powerful spokesman for the black community here. "His advice and counsel was always valu-

"his advice and counsel was always valuable and sound to those who looked to him for leadership," said St. Louis Mayor John H. Poelker.

Mr. Woods was born Jan. 9, 1917, in Perry, Okla., the son of Frank and Mary Woods. His father, a chef, moved the family to St. Louis and Mr. Woods enrolled at Sumner High School.

In 1936, Mr. Woods became involved in public service when he undertook a canvass of voters in his precinct, which ended with 222 names being stricken from the rolls.

In the 1960's as executive editor of the St. Louis Argus, he interviewed President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Irving Williamson, former executive editor and general manager of Mr. Woods' St. Louis Sentinel, said, "He was ever laboring to enhance the welfare of his people. He created bridges of understanding to all segments of the community."

Mr. Woods was appointed in 1965 by President Johnson as associate director of the United States Information Agency. He held the Washington Post for two years.

Four years earlier, Mr. Woods accompanied then Vice President Johnson on his trip to the Far East. Mr. Woods had also served on President John F. Kennedy's committee on Equal Employment Opportunity from its inception in 1961 until its abolition in 1965.

From Washington, Mr. Woods moved to Chicago where he became editor-in-chief of the Sengstacke newspapers, made up of the Chicago Defender and 13 other black papers across the nation.

In 1968, he returned to St. Louis to found the Sentinel, a paper he hoped would "be independent and work actively toward the establishment of the effective two-party system."

Mr. Woods was vice president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, a curator of the University of Missouri, past chairman of the St. Louis Housing Authority, a district adviser for the Small Business Administration and a former trustee of Webster College and St. Louis University.

Mr. Woods was active also in broadcasting, having worked formerly as a news commentator for KMOX radio. He conducted a weekly discussion show, "The Black Experience," on KSD-TV.

He is survived by his wife, Jane; four daughters, Mrs. Johnn Austin, Mrs. Judy Williams, Mrs. Patricia Hodges and Gail Margery Woods; a brother, James; two sisters,

Mrs. Alpha Green and Mrs. Regina Lane; an aunt, Mrs. Bessie Buckner, and two grand-children, all of St. Louis.

Mr. Woods' body was expected to be returned to St. Louis today. Funeral arrangements were pending at the Concordia Lutheran Church, 505 South Kirkwood Road, Kirkwood.

OLD FAITHFUL PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS

HON. LEO J. RYAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, during the last several days the sad condition of our national parks system has become an issue of great controversy in the Presidential campaign. In a belated attempt to attract some of the support of the conservation-minded voters away from Jimmy Carter, President Ford has performed what is aptly characterized as a "flip-flop." Suddenly the President has endorsed and sent to the Congress a major program to rehabilitate and enlarge our national park system.

The Conservation, Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee, of which I am chairman, recently prepared a report approved and released by the Government Operations Committee which describes the deteriorating conditions in our national parks. According to the report:

The Park Service's resources are now, and have for the last several years been, inadequate to carry out the tasks which the NPS is mandated to perform.

The following Washington Post editorial correctly points out that—

The major barrier has been the Office of Management and Budget, which has insisted on pinching pennies for several years while allowing a billion-dollar backing of park problems to build up.

Mr. Speaker, is it necessary to point out the OMB is Mr. Ford? It reminds me of the little boy who murdered his parents in a fit of rage, and then threw himself on the mercy of the court because he was an orphan. Such an action is called chutzpah in Yiddish. In this country, whatever we call it, the action is the same.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 1, 1976] OLD FAITHFUL PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS

Out at Yellowstone National Park, Old Faithful erupted on schedule on Sunday—right in the middle of President Ford's speech proposing a 10-year, \$1.5-billion "Bicentennial land heritage program." Mr. Ford no doubt viewed the geyser as a perfect prop, epitomizing all the natural treasures that he seeks to save. And that is certainly one image that could reasonably be evoked by Old Faithful on this occasion. It is, after all, a splendid spectacle, beauteous to behold and well worth preserving in its natural state. But it is also vaporous and transitory, a spasmodic, passing thing of no great substance. And now that we have carefully studied the ingredients of the President's grand-sounding plan for the national parks, Old Faithful seems to us to have been the perfect prop for this occasion in a way quite different from that intended by the Presi-

dent's advance-men. For what, when you think about it, is older and more faithful than the time-honored tradition that impels candidates for President (and above all incumbent candidates) to spout campaign promises that dance in the sunlight and delight the multitudes—and then, predictably, evaporate into thin air? As it is with Old Faithful, so, alas, it is with the President's "new" aid program for the national parks; there may have been quite a lot of steam behind it for a brief moment or two, but the suggestion of substance is largely illusory. There is really not much there that hasn't been there all along, or that Mr. Ford couldn't have put there long before now.

So we think that in this case, at least, Jimmy Carter was entitled to let off a little steam of his own. Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's press secretary, interrupted a softball game in Plains to accuse the President of "a cal-culated election-year flip-flop" intended "to cover up eight years of Republican mis-management of our nation's park system." There is considerable basis for this charge. The national parks and wildlife refuges have been sadly neglected for much of the past decade. Budgets have not kept pace with rising costs and great increases in public use. Established parks have been allowed to deteriorate for want of proper maintenance and care. New areas have been authorized but not fully acquired or adequately staffed. Although Congress must bear part of the responsibility for this, the major barrier has been the Office of Management and Budget, which has insisted on pinching pennies for several years-while allowing a billion-dollar backlog of park problems to build up.

Mr. Ford has indeed flip-flopped. His new attitude was first evident some months ago when, under growing pressure from Con-gress, he overrode OMB and insisted that the National Park Service's personnel ceilings be raised. His new proposals go much farther along the same constructive line; he wants more funds to carry out commitments that the federal government has al-ready made. The \$1.5 billion in supplemental funds would be spent over the next decade primarily to develop and rehabilitate existing parks and wildlife refuges, to provide more adequate staffing, and to buy some of the nearly half-million acres already designated for inclusion in various parks and refuges. The plan amounts to a declaration that the penny-pinching has to stop, and that a much larger, continuing investment must be made to protect these priceless resources against decay.

In theory, then, Mr. Ford's proposal is very sound. But in practice, it is suspect in ways. The first is timing: the plan comes very late for legislative purposes, however useful its proferring may be for the fall campaign. The second problem is the packaging. Besides attaching a superfluous and irrelevant "Bicentennial" label to the the White House declared that it would "double America's heritage" of parks, refuges and historic sites. That suggests a expansion of acreage, a claim that is supported by the numbers only if you include almost 64 million acres in Alaska, which the administration proposed to set aside for parks and refuges almost three years ago. Such dubious arithmetic only detracts from the real merits of the new spending requests—and gives Mr. Carter another target. It also perpetuates the notion that expanding the store of parklands is more important than enhancing what we have. Doubling the acreage may sound more appealing. But the greater need is for a redoubling of efforts to safeguard and im-prove existing national preserves. Mr. Ford has now recognized that need, which is good news. It would have been much better

news—and more persuasive, as well—if it had come to us in a proposal to Congress at the beginning of his two years in office, rather than in a stagey ceremony at the beginning of his presidential campaign.

A POST OFFICE THAT MAKES MONEY

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, with our memories freshened by the latest debate on the postal reorganization bill, I would like to remind my colleagues of a simple fact. It is not a writ of natural or canon law that all postal services must lose lots of money. That fact was brought to my attention by a recent article on the West German Post Office.

We all know that the Federal Republic of Germany has what is probably the most efficient free enterprise economic system in Europe. It is interesting to note that the FRG also has an efficient Federal Post Office.

One of the major differences between theirs and ours is that West Germany's postal service not only delivers the mail, it also operates the phone and telegraph system as well as handling radio, TV, and data transmission. The other difference is that the German systems makes a profit—\$120 million in 1975 and a projected \$155 million this year.

There as here, however, the mail service itself is not a moneymaker. Newspaper delivery is subsidized to the tune of over 70 percent of its cost. And mailing a letter is expensive, 20 cents within the Federal Republic and 36 cents inside Europe. Mail delivery in Germany is time efficient however. You can mail a letter at 6 p.m. in Hamburg, and get it hundreds of miles away in Munich the next morning.

It is the telephone service, not the mails, which makes money and gives the system a profit. Perhaps the moral for us is that we should have the Bell System deliver mail, or let USPS run the telephones. I will not speculate about the former, but I doubt that we would want to do the latter. Because then they would be back for another billion to buy machines to pulverize telephone poles, to go along with their billion dollars' worth of machianes that shreds packages.

In any event, I would like to include the Washington Post article in the Rec-ORD at this point so my colleagues can have the pleasure of reading about a postal service that allegedly pays its way.

A POST OFFICE THAT MAKES MONEY

(By David Mutch)

DARMSTADT, West Germany.—Six a.m. . . . the telephone rings. . . . But Karl Schmidt, a Munich businessman, isn't chagrined. He placed the call himself the night before, so that he wouldn't oversleep, by dialing the phone company's computer. He also instructed the computer to hold any calls

placed to him during the night so that he wouldn't be disturbed.

—Later that morning, at his office, Herr Schmidt makes a business call. Instead of dialing a seven-digit number he simply pushes two of the buttons on his phone, and a computer rings the desired number.

—Among the letters on his desk is one mailed at 6 p.m. the night before in Hamburg, far north. It was not sent Luftpost (airmail) but was delivered speedily anyway via an air relay system.

All of these services were provided by the West German Federal Post Office, which not only delivers mail but operates this country's phone system, Telex, telegraph, data transmission, and radio and TV transmission, among other things.

It is the biggest public employer in Europe. The system's 450,000 employees number as many as the West German Army. The post office's army of civil servants even delivers over half the daily newspapers read in West Germany.

West Germany.

It also operates a bus service and a banking service for savings and checking, as well as collecting numerous kinds of payments for organizations and local governments, and it makes social service payments to unemployed and retired persons.

And the West German Post Office makes a profit. In 1975 it earned \$120 million, and this year it expects to earn \$155 million. It is the telephone part of the operation that earns money. As in the United States, handling packages and letters is such a laborintensive work that it is a money-loser.

For 1974, for example, the German post office collected only 28 per cent of the cost it incurred for delivering newspapers—the 72 per cent not collected is in effect a credit to publishers and readers.

Much of the post's administrative apparatus and research staff is located here in Darmstadt, just south of Frankfurt-am-Main. Officials explain that by law the post must pay its own way. In fact, since 1945, the post office has pald nearly \$5 billion to the federal government in profits.

It is not all done in the style of that cliche of the well-oiled German Machine. There is constant political thunder about the post—especially costs. It costs 20 cents to mail a letter within West Germany, 30 cents to another European destination.

Telephones are also expensive—\$80 to put one in, and a hefty charge for calling out of the local district. Next year local calls, which cost 11 cents, will be limited to eight minutes. The post office wanted four minutes, but the public outcry, led by the press, was too much, and the move was at least temporarily blocked.

There are 23 million households in West Germany and 13.4 million telephones. Thirty-five per cent of these are business phones. Home use of telephones has increased rapidly here, and post officials expect the increase to continue. They advertise extensively.

The use of a computer, available to subscribers such as Karl Schmidt, to block telephone calls and to shorten dialing time is just starting. It is part of the new "stored-program control-switching" that will be implemented area by area over the next 30 years. Right now only 1,000 subscribers in Stuttgart and an equal number in Munich are involved in test programs.

Next year in Wiesbaden a new machine will be installed that reads the delivery codes of letters and mechanically codes them for later sorting steps in other machines.

Development of this machine began in 1973. It reads only printed or typed letters, but 75 per cent of all mail is so prepared. Handwritten letters are sorted on another new machine which allows the operator to view the mail on a TV screen.

THE HOLOCAUST

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, September 1, once again marks the anniversary of one of the most tragic periods in world history, the outbreak of World War II. It is especially appropriate that on this day we reflect on the events that allowed Hitler's Nazi war machine to rise to power and not only devour its neighbors in a worldwide conquest, but much more horrifying, to execute his planned extermination of an entire people, the European Jews.

This abomination which led to the murder of some 6 million Jews, 3 million Slavs, hundreds of thousands of opposing Protestants and Catholics, and almost the entire Gypsy community of Europe was the subject of a recent hearing before the Future Foreign Policy Research and Development Subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee of which I am a member. The purpose of this hearing was to reflect on this "holocaust" to determine how nations can prevent future such acts of genocide. Among the witnesses who testified was Mr. Morris B. Abram, who was a member of the American Prosecution Staff of the International Military Tribunal at Nur-emberg, Germany in 1946 and was a former U.S. representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and Senior Adviser to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

In his eloquent, emotion-filled testimony, Mr. Abram charged that the restrictive and inflexible American immigration policies sealed the fate of European Jews and urged that the President be given discretion to vary those policies to avoid a similar disaster in the future.

He urged the Congress to ratify the U.N. Genocide Convention, to maintain "absolutely firm and unmistakable commitments to the security of Israel," and adopt legislation aimed at preventing discrimination against American citizens and firms resulting from the Arab boy-cott

The conditions in the world today, Mr. Abram noted, are not unlike those of the 1930's and 1940's:

As Hitler was the hammer and the West the anvil in the former time, the Arabs and the U.S.S.R. are the hammer and the West (excluding fortunately the United States) is the anvil of the 1970's.

In order to share the remarks of Mr. Abram with my colleagues, I request that the full text of his statement be set forth at this point in the Record:

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE FOREIGN POLICY RESEARCH AND DEVELOP-MENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES BY MORIS B. ABRAM

I have a painful, pathetic and, unfortunately, an all too prophetic tale to tell. It is a tale of human murder on a scale so grand as to defy the masters of fiction, of callousness so impenetrable as to be in-

human, of bureaucracies so blundering as to produce the exact counter-effects of their stated purpose, of statesmen, religious leaders, Presidents and Popes, so consumed with their own institutional lives as to forget that they were human.

I do not intend to dwell exclusively with the Nazi period. As centuries may be characterized by descriptive words, the whole 20th century, on its present history, deserves to be known not as the Age of Enlightenment, not as the Age of Discovery, but unfortunately as the Age of Space/Genocide. I think it is hard to decide which in human terms is the more significant. Man's exploration of the atom and of the universe or man's almost universal cruelties to man in Europe, in Cyprus, in Indonesia, in Armenia, in Bangladesh, or now in Uganda and Lebanou.

Certainly the Nazi era was a calamity without parallel. It ought never to have occurred in any century and none of equal magnitude ever did. It is even more of a disgrace that it occurred in the 20th century.

It is essential that we recall from time to time what the Nazi crimes were and who was responsible for them. They were, first, crimes against Germans and Jews, Catholics and intellectuals, democrats and non-conformists of all stripes within the Reich. Then the range of criminality and bestiality expanded to include most of Europe and millions of people of whom the Jews furnished perhaps half—no one will ever know the outer limits of the dead, maimed and tortured.

Who was responsible? The perpetrators, first of course, and then all those who knew what was going on and consented, or remained silent, or worked very hard not to be informed.

Let us include too those who narcotized their consciences by reminding themselves of a duty to a superior official while they denied their duty to nature, nature's God or to mankind. Nor should we forget those who well understood that the whole Nazi state was a criminal conspiracy to rape and ravish the world, but who nevertheless furnished that state with a skilled and loyal service on the basis that they were mere technicians. Such was the architect who built the gas ovens but never stoked it with a body, the engineer who ran the train to Auschwitz but never raided a single home to gather in the human cargo.

There was a lot of guilt, but let none of us gloat for there is plenty to be shared. The Nazi state did not rise on Mars or in isolation. It grew in Europe, the old civilized continent, main source of western culture and the mother of the Americas.

The criminal Nazi state did not emerge full, powerful, suddenly or in one day. It grew slowly, heralding explicitly and loudly its intentions which were fully reported by the press and radio to the world. It matured only a few miles from Geneva in which a wrecked League of Nations no longer had the power and will to contain it. The opportunities developed to chain this criminal state after its course was clear and its crimes against its own people well established, but the world failed to consider human rights problems within Germany as of any concern outside. So, the beast was able to devour its own and eventually it stalked abroad and devoured Europe.

Members of this Committee may be interested to know that some of the words in the preceding six paragraphs were written by me as the U.S. representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, to be delivered at a Commission meeting in Geneva in 1967. Because of our friendship with West Germany and the hard strictures contained in that speech, I was not permitted to deliver it as I wished, which would indicate to some of you that as early as a

decade ago, the lessons of the holocaust have become a little dim in the State Department, sections of which were very slow to absorb them while they were happening or subsequently.

or subsequently.

I should like for my remarks to be quite practical and for a few moments I would like to reflect on the role of the West in permitting the holocaust to reach the dimensions that it did. Without taking any steps to their disadvantage I submit that it was possible for the West to have saved the Jewish populations of France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and perhaps of Germany, had these states the time and will to do so. Immigration quotas, bureaucratic lassitude or indifference, administrative runaround and in many cases blatant prejudice resulted in the liquidation in these countries of unnecessary thousands of men, women and children, who could have been rescued by foresight and forceful policies undertaken at the right time.

I recognize that while it may not be fair to judge the whole West against the model of a single national example, the miraculous saving fortitude of Denmark must add a thousand laurel crowns to that nation's history. Eight thousand Jews lived in Denmark when it was occupied by the Germans. Denmark was contiguous to and under the immediate military control of Germany. It had no border with any other state. Yet, as Prof. Dawidowicz has reminded us, "Nearly all Danish Jews were hidden and then ferried across to Sweden, where they remained in safety until the end of the war. The Germans managed to round up some 400 Jews whom they sent to There in safety."

they sent to Theresienstadt."

However, "The internment of the Danish Jews in Theresienstadt agitated the Danish government, which repeatedly requested permission to inspect the group. In June 1944 such permission was granted, and the visit was made by delegates of the Danish Red Cross. As a consequence of persistent Danish interest in the deported Jews, none was sent to Auschwitz. At the end of the war, 51 had died at Theresienstadt of natural causes." What a record this is compared to that of our own country which was then led by none other than Franklin Delano Roosevett.

As early as 1942, the State Department had received reliable information of Hitler's plans for the extermination of the Jewish population of Europe in all countries occupied or controlled by Germany. Documentation was sent directly to the White House which described the fate of the Jews in Central Europe in August 1942, as follows: "There is no precedent for such organized wholesale dying in all Jewish history nor, indeed, in the whole history of mankind."

Arthur D. Morse, who wrote a definitive work on the subject entitled "While Six Million Died," asked the question: "Could many Jews have been saved from the Nazis during the war without diverting men, money or materials from the Allied effort? Unpublished State Department papers of 1943 revealed that many Jews could have been saved. And far from lessening the Allied effort, the efforts might have strengthened their cause.

"There were many avenues of rescue. Three of the most promising were escape from Nazi occupied Europe to a neutral nation; concealment within an rea controlled but not occupied by the Germans; protection by German allies fearful of later punishment for war crimes."

During the year of the Bermuda Conference in the Spring of 1943, and of the uprising in a Warsaw ghetto, the United States and Britain were asked for specific cooperation in these rescue efforts. Each request was finally rejected. Pleas, even on behalf of children, from such neutral, knowledgable

and trustworthy sources such as Switzerland went unheeded. This conduct and attitude should not have been surprising. The famous voyage of the St. Louis from Hamburg on May 13, 1939, carrying 936 passengers, 930 of them Jewish refugees, telegraphed not only to the world, but equally to Hitler, that the United States was not willing to vary its immigration policies one jot nor tittle in the name of humanity, conscience or even common sense.

As Morse puts it: "The United States' rejection of the St. Louis passengers was not lost on Hitler or his propagandists. It was only one of many indications that his treatment of the Jews would not expose him to the wrath of the United States." Indeed, the German newspaper published in 1939 commented on this instance, stating candidly: "We are saying openly that we do not want the Jews while the democracies keep on claiming that they are willing to receive them—and then leave the guests out in cold! Aren't we savages better men after all?" And the people we turned down and on whom we shut the door:—A 33-year old German physician and his 31-year old wife, possessing \$1600 and three affidavits of support from a sister, cousin and friend in the United States, and with a second sister owning \$70,000 worth of property and \$12,000 in additional resources. These are denied on the grounds that the physician and his wife were likely to become public charges.

A 21-year-old German electrician, uncle in the United States, provides affidavit claiming a net worth of almost \$50,000 substantiated by bank letter—These are turned down on the grounds that the applicant is likely to become a public charge. And so it went. It makes one sick in this day of purported immigration violations running into the hundreds of thousands of people, some of whom are, indeed, public charges. But the rule was enforced strictly in those times and against primarily Jewish people.

Yes, Hitler was the hammer who destroyed European Jews. But the anvil on which that hammer beat in the case of many who might have escaped Western European countries were the policies of these indifferent countries, and especially those of the United States.

We had every reason to receive these people on grounds of human compassion and our own national self-interest. We had no reason not to receive them. Our receiving them would have been a credit and unmistakeable signal as to how we viewed the impending Nazi crimes, and who knows how an aroused conscience in this country as early as in 1939 might have affected the course of history, to say nothing of the fate of hundreds of thousands of innocents.

My first suggestion, then, is that the United States must maintain a flexible and compassionate immigration policy with respect to victims of genocide, and second, it must maintain an inflexible, obstinate and unyielding position against genocide on behalf of human rights. I regret to say that we have practiced neither policy.

In the mid-1960s, when perhaps one-half to three-quarter million Indonesians were slain in that archipelago, mine was the only voice raised in the UN against the extermination of these so-called communists. I did so without the authority of my government. Neither Red China nor the Soviet Bloc said a word about these politically-motivated murders of or by their respective adherents. Similarly, in the case of murder of the Ibos, the great conscience at Turtle Bay was very quiet, the delegates dutifully turned their attention to the inequities (as, indeed, they are) in South Africa. But if we have learned nothing from the past, we are, as the sages tell us, bound to repeat it.

Now, I wish to move to a distinctly Jewish

component but insisting that we are all one human race and what can and did happen to Jews in the 1940s undoubtedly tributed to the atmosphere that has produced the other outrages since that time, as, indeed, what happened to the Armenians no doubt was noted and assimilated by Hitler before he began his murderous rampage. Genocide, as opposed to lesser but related crimes, occurs only after a people nave been knocked down and depressed in the public consciousness so as to make them a subhuman species. Before man can learn to kill on a mass scale, he must learn to hate, and before he can learn to hate, he must learn to despise, and before he can learn to despise, he must believe in the superiority of personality and being and the inferiority of the despised group.

History has had one such group dispersed throughout the world since the beginning of the Christian era, and this group has furnished proportionately far more than its share of victims of pogroms, arsons, terror, murder, mayhem, looting, rape and genocide. The group is the Jew. I happen to be a member of that group and live in the country in which a Jew feels more secure than any where else or at any other time in history, but I don't feel secure, and neither should anyone else who reads history. The story I have related up to now is enough to send chills up one's back, but developments subsequent to the 1940s do very little to abate them. The Genocide Convention has never been ratified by this country. The grounds for the delay have been devious and spurious and in my humble judgment tortured and malevolent. Nevertheless, the treaty is still unratified though it has been sent to the Senate by four Presidents.

Next, I see the largest body of Jews in the world outside the United States, in Israel, being subjected to constant threat of annihilation. This would not be as worrisome as it is, given the courageous performance of the Israeli army, were it not for the fact that the United States is the one sole supplier of weapons to the State of Israel and its one supporter in the Security Council. It is clear that most of the world, as counted in the United Nations, is prepared to get Israel even on such a trumped-up, ridiculous charge as that "Zionism is Racism."

Now I happen to have been one of the authors of the International Convention for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, which was ratified by a sufficient number of states to become inter-national law and binding domestically on the states which have ratified it. Racism is a crime under that Convention and the dirty dealers who decide to equate Zionism to racism knew what they were doing: They were out to make nationalism in the Jewish state, i.e., Americanism in the United States, a crime international in scope and applicable within the domestic jurisdictions of the states which had ratified the treaty. Thus, Russia and its satellites which had ratified the treaty could punish Zionists as racists. Indeed, it seems to me that under the current state of these professed Soviet convictions, they have a right and, indeed, duty under international law to put every Zionist in the Soviet Union in jail or as the law provides for the punishment of racists.

Why African states would have been misled to such a posture, I do not know. When we were working on the International Convention against all forms of racial discrimination, we thought we were building a pure body of international law which would define a discrete and recognizable crime and take steps for its elimination by all means, including criminal sanctions. To the purity of this effort, the African states, their Arab allies and their sometimes Soviet manipulators, have added only confusion, the result

of which must impede the struggle against racism.

the U.N. majority against Israel stands. To it is joined the mighty power of what must be the most heavily armed nation in the world, the Soviet Union, a distinctly profoundly, historically, traditionally unyielding, inflexible anti-semitic state. Germany was able to shake the Nazi world with its puny (as compared to the Soviet) power, the Soviet Union must be capable of infinitely greater terror when it suits its purpose. Combined in this mix are the billions of free-wheeling and politicallypurposed Arab oil dollars, which may spent for any mischievous purpose these Arab sheiks and dictators desire. Their people at home cannot consume these revenues if they know they exist, the infra-structures of those countries cannot support the economies which the capital-producing revenues of the oil flow can generate; therefore, the money can be used on harems, arms, propainfluence, boycott, blackmail and ganda, ir extortion.

I have come not only to speak of the past, but to resound the gong which I hope will reverberate throughout the future. There is still almost a quarter of a century left to the century which I have called that of Space/Genocide. Let us hope that it expands more into the areas of space and less into the dark recesses of genocide, but it may go in both directions at the same time and to a large extent, the Congress of the United States has a part in the direction of this country, which must affect to some degree the direction of the world.

I advocate now:

1. Immediate ratification of the Genocide Treaty;

 Generous discretion to the President to vary immigration policies in the case of potential victims of genocide;

 Absolutely firm and unmistakable commitments to the security of Israel;

4. Resistance, incorporated into law, to every effort by Arab states or others to import anti-semitism into our domestic life or foreign policy by the process of boycott or discrimination against American citizens and firms.

These are important steps which need to be taken without delay because the conditions of today are not unlike those of the 1930s and 1940s. As Hitler was the hammer and the West the anvil in the former time, the Arabs and the USSR are the hammer and the West (excluding fortunately the United States) is the anvil of the 1970s.

PRODUCTIVITY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, productivity, which simply means the output per worker, had doubled in this country since the end of World War II, but in recent years it has grown much less rapidly. During the 1950's and the 1960's productivity increased about 2½ to 3 percent each year. For the first half of the 1970's the growth in productivity has been only about 1 percent. Since rising productivity is the chief source of improvement in our standard of living, the marked slowdown in the growth of productivity is cause for concern. If productivity is low, industry is prevented from creating more jobs urgently needed

for a growing population, inflationary pressures are generated, and the standard of living is undermined. Productivity increases are perhaps the single most potent weapon against inflation. By increasing production of a product, the greater supply of the product will bring down prices. Furthermore, wage increases that match increased rates of productivity are not inflationary.

During the present recovery from the recession, productivity has improved significantly, following the normal pattern in the early stages of a recovery from a recession. But this gain in productivity will slow as the recovery progresses. So for the short run, the outlook for an increase in productivity is favorable, but the concern about the fundamental trend of a slowdown in productivity remains.

Americans are accustomed to believing they are more productive at their jobs than anyone else. But that is no longer as true as it used to be, as productivity rises everywhere, especially in Europe and Japan. Most Americans do not realize how fast the rest of the world is drawing even with us in the accumulation of economic power. A major reason for the increasingly stiff economic competition from abroad is the comparatively poor showing of the United States in productivity gains.

Few problems stump the economic experts more than identifying and quantifying the major causes of a slowdown in productivity. The contributing factors, however, are reasonably clear, as set forth in a study by the Congressional Budget Office—CBO.

One major factor in the decline in productivity is the rapid increase in the number of working-age people as a result of the postwar baby boom and the increasing number of women who are working. Even though businessmen are investing as much as they always have, the amount of investment for each worker has declined with the growing work force. Toward the end of this decade the size of this work force will not grow as rapidly and some improvement in output for each worker should occur.

Increased investment in pollution control equipment to meet health and environmental standards has had an impact on productivity, too. Because of this investment for clean air and water, and similar investments for industrial safety, less resources are available for investments to increase productivity.

The rising cost of plant and equipment, lower profits, reduced expenditures for research and development, a lower growth in educational, attainment, and the shifting composition of the work force toward teenagers, women, and other groups with less work experience have probably all been factors in decreased productivity, according to the CBO study.

One intangible reason for the decline in productivity, however, could be the most important of all. The attitude of workers is a crucial factor in productivity, and if, as some social critics suggest, there has been a weakening of the work ethic and an increasing pursuit of leisure, productivity may continue to suffer.

My guess is that we will and should hear much more in the near future about the need to increase productivity in this country. It is time for the country to push for further gains in productivity and economic growth. Only this growth will make possible fulfillment of the American promise of social justice and economic opportunity. Without it, persons can only move up the economic ladder by pushing others down.

The factors that have caused the decline in productivity suggest the wide range of approaches needed to increase it. These approaches include policies to promote more investment in plant and equipment with tax incentives, policies to encourage more spending on research and development with broader patent rights and more favorable tax treatment, and policies to improve education. These remedies for increasing productivity are neither simple nor certain. For example, tax advantages would help some at a time when it is popular to advocate the closing of any tax break.

The long-range outlook for increased productivity depends in large measure on the policies of government, labor, and management. The Government already has at work a National Commission on Productivity and Work Quality. The Commission has performed some useful work, but it should become a much more aggressive advocate of ways and means to increase productivity, making recommendations, for example, on the impact of productivity of various legislative proposals. The Commission should also work at bringing labor and management together, getting them to focus much more sharply in their bargaining on the impediments to increased efficiency and productivity.

THE CYPRUS ISSUE

HON. JOHN L. BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. JOHN L. BURTON. Mr. Speaker and Members, this session of Congress as well as the 93d session of Congress has spent many hours in debate concerning the Cyprus issue. Congress time and time again has urged the Ford administration to deal openly and honestly with this situation. All that the Congress asks and that simple justice requires is fairness for the Greek Cypriots.

President Ford, relying as he always does on Dr. Kissinger, has refused to address himself to a meaningful solution of this situation. He could end the agony for the Greek Cypriots by merely adhering to the principles of our great Nation.

I am enclosing a memorandum on this issue written by the Honorable George Christopher, former mayor of the city of San Francisco and a distinguished American citizen of Greek ancestry.

I would hope that the Members would take time to read Mr. Christopher's views on this issue and fully understand the

necessity for Congress to again urge support for the rule of law upon the Ford administration. Then, we may once and for all solve this problem and provide justice for the Greek Cypriots.

The memorandum follows:

MEMORANDUM: TO THE HONORABLE JOHN BURTON, RE: CYPRUS

The entire Greek-Turkish impasse over Cyprus can be traced to one man-Kissinger, who has misled an unknowing and subservient President Ford in the entire tragedy. Kissinger had been tutor to Mr. Ecevit in Harvard before he became Prime Minister of Turkey. When the Cyprus invasion took place, Kissinger knew of the invasion, but did not use his influence to stop it as did President Johnson on two prior occasions.

Kissinger emphatically stated he had no prior knowledge that the invasion was to take place, but our Ambassador, Henry Tasca, later confirmed that Kissinger did know of the invasion. At Kissinger's prodding, Presdent Ford pressed for aid to Turkey, stating that in this way they could bring negotiations to bear for a settlement. But the fact is that before and after the Turkish military aid, no effort was made by Kissinger for any settlement, and the Turks consider the invasion of Cyprus, and the dislocation of the majority of Greeks on Cyprus, as a fait accompli.

All Cyprus asks is that the rule of law be Our 1961 Foreign Assistance Act prohibits aid to aggressors, but Kissinger stated that he would ignore that law. The United Nations Security Council voted 107-0 asking removal of all troops from Cyprus, and Kissinger and President Ford disregard this action also. Thus, Kissinger, for purposes best known to him, has disregarded Greece— Cyprus, America's traditional ally in every conflict, and has sided with Turkey, a country always against the U.S.

maintenance of NATO is now threatened;

The "word" and integrity of the U.S. in the Eastern Mediterranean are at stake;

Supplying arms to an aggressor nation, being used to decimate an ally, causes serious questions as to our intentions;

Turkey is an outlaw nation, breaking international laws at will by coercion and blackmail, aided by Henry Kissinger.
Following are some of Turkey's violations:
1. U.S. Foreign Assistance Act

2. U.S. Foreign Military Sales Act

3. U.S.-Turkey bilateral agreements under the U.S. Foreign Assistance and Military Sales Acts in illegally using U.S. supplied military equipment for aggression against Cyprus

4. U.S.-Turkey Opium Poppy Ban Agreement

5. Illegal termination in July 1975 of the 1969 U.S.-Turkey bases agreement.

6. The NATO Charter

7. The U.N. Charter

8. The London-Zurich Agreements

9. The Montreaux Convention of 1936

10. 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf

11. Geneva Convention IV, Article 49, which prohibits the occupying power from transferring parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies.

Turkey is of minor importance in this area, and in any event, cannot be relied upon to support the U.S. Experts such as General Van Fleet, and others, have testified to this fact. The question is—if this Turkish aid is for protection, say from the Soviet Union, why is it all deployed primarily against Greece? The suspicion is that Kissinger has an historical enmity towards Greece and is influenced by personal motives.

Besides the historical alliance between

Greece and the United States for over 150 years, we should also remember that Greece is the strategic key to the Eastern Mediterranean and is essential for the peacekeeping operations of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in Mediterranean. The Sixth Fleet depends upon bases in Greece, particularly Crete. The rapid and alarming rise of the Soviet Fleet in the Mediterranean underlines the increasing importance of Greece to the Western Alliance. We should do everything possible to expand our security partnership with Greece.

THE ROLE OF CONGRESS

The Congress must once again be called upon to support the Rule of Law in the face the Administration's failure to condemn

Turkey's illegal action.

Standing for principle is the most practical position for U.S. foreign policy. When we act decisively in upholding the Rule of Law and oppose aggressive actions of countries, we aid the peaceful settlement of disputes. If, on the other hand, as a world power with many global responsibilities and interests, we condone aggressive actions such as Turkey's in the Aegean and on Cyprus, we contribute to an international atmosphere of "might makes right". The implications of such a policy will directly and adversely affect America's interests in other parts of the world .-GEORGE CHRISTOPHER.

LEAA TAKES GIANT STEP BACKWARD

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, on August 31, an amendment that would have authorized local planning regions to develop comprehensive plans and, upon State approval, receive block grants, failed to pass this House on a division of ayes 42, noes 50. These grants would have enabled local governments to implement these plans without further State action on specific project applications.

There are several good reasons why I supported this amendment by the distinguished subcommittee chairman from Michigan. One, it would have made the LEAA program more efficient. A single grant to a local planning region to implement a local comprehensive plan would cut redtape and speed up the funding process. The State Planning Agency would have one plan to review for a local region, rather than 20 or 30 projects. Much of the duplication in project review could be eliminated.

For another reason, I believe that the responsibility for allocating LEAA block grants should be brought closer to those that pay the bulk of the costs for the Nation's criminal justice agencies. Of all the criminal justice expenditures-Federal, State, and local-counties and municipalities pay over 60 percent from their own resources. It is only reasonable that local governments should have a major share in determining how LEAA funds are allocated when, in the end, they are expected to pick up the total costs of these projects.

My Los Angeles district, like other metropolitan districts, spends a goodly

amount for criminal justice. Out of \$600 million total expenditure, only \$10 million, or less than 5 percent, is provided by LEAA. The county pays about half of the total expenditure and the 77 cities, including Los Angeles, pay the other half. Most of the municipal expenditure is for police, while the county pays for correction, courts, prosecution and public defender services.

The county is a region encompassing a complete criminal justice system and most of the projects funded by LEAA have regional impact. We are developing countywide information systems that link the sheriff's office with police departments. Multijurisdictional burglary and robbery projects are operating to thwart these crimes and countywide juvenile diversion programs have been started. These systemwide programs are made possible through regional planning.

Finally, I submit that the Congress can gain a better view of how LEAA funds are spent in our own districts, if the local planning regions are held responsible. Now, we do not know who is responsible. If bad projects are funded, LEAA blames the States, the States then blame the local officials, who in turn end up blaming the States.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the LEAA program would be more accountable if

we could look at our local comprehensive plans and know that these are the priorities selected by our local elected officials, criminal justice professionals, and private citizens. Since we have agreed that crime is a local problem, then we must agree that local people must be supported in their responsibility

to deal with this major problem.

I remind my colleagues that this amendment has already passed the Senate. The Representative from Michigan proposed an amendment that would give the States a strong role in approving local plans for consistency with State plans. But the innovative aspect of this amendment was that the details of project operation would be left up to local governments that must deal directly, on a daily basis, with the criminal offender.

Mr. Speaker, I supported this amendment offered by Mr. Convers. All Members who are interested in cutting redtape, in providing for more efficient Government, and dedicated to criminal justice reform should have joined by passing this worthwhile amendment.

FAILURE OF ADMINISTRATION'S CONSUMER PROTECTION POLICY: APPOINTMENT AT TREASURY OF IBM PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER AS CONSUMER ADVOCATE

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, today Dr. John Webster takes office as the Treasury Department's Special Assistant to

the Secretary for Consumer Affairs. According to Treasury, Dr. Webster was selected because he is an "able, energetic, motivated citizen with a high interest in consumer affairs." I am certain that Dr. Webster is an exceedingly competent individual, who is sincere in his approach to his new job. I fear, however, that a citizen with an "interest in consumer affairs" is not the same thing as the zealous advocate for consumer rights that the American people need to represent them in the Treasury Department.

The position of Special Assistant to the Secretary for Consumer Affairs was developed last year as part of President Ford's "consumer representation plans." As an alternative to establishing the independent agency for consumer protection that both Houses of Congress had approved last year, the President proposed that each of 17 executive departments and agencies develop a program that would make each department "more responsive to the needs of the American consumer."

Mr. Speaker, the appointment of Dr. Webster to carry out the Treasury Department's plan demonstrates this administration's lack of understanding of the problems of the American consumer. Dr. Webster comes to the department on a 1-year "personnel interchange" program from the public affairs department at IBM. There his function was not to argue for the rights of IBM's consumers, but to evaluate and monitor social issues and to develop IBM responses to particular public affairs questions. While an informal part of his role at IBM was to make the corporation aware of the consumer viewpoint, he was not an ombudsman for consumer complaints or an advocate for consumer interests.

Mr. Speaker, IBM is not the American consumer who needs representation in government. I seriously question whether an individual with no background in consumer advocacy, who comes from and will return to what is essentially a PR position at an immense and powerful corporation, can fulfill President Ford's stated goal of making the Treasury Department responsive to consumer concerns. Apparently, the Treasury Department has selected Dr. Webster for the consumer affairs position because he has some academic training in consumer affairs-a Ph. D. thesis in "Environmental Influences on Business," with a dissertation on "Corporate Social Policy." I applaud these interests of Dr. Webster, but I firmly believe that American consumers need a representative at Treasury who will offer vigorous support for their rights.

The Treasury Department believes, however, that it is not possible to find such an experienced advocate. A ranking Treasury official told a member of my staff that—

There are very few people with any significant background in the realm of representing the consumer interest. It's not a profession, as, for example, financial management.

Mr. Speaker, a glance in the Washington phone book reveals a dozen con-

sumer advocacy organizations. I am certain that my colleagues are aware of many consumer advocates, both in private companies and in public service organizations. The Treasury Department's disregard of these professionals is indicative of this administration's lack of real concern for the American consumer.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that Dr. Webster will prove me wrong. I hope that his academic interest in the affairs of the consumer will develop into ardent and effective representation of the consumer in the decisionmaking process at Treasury. Until Dr. Webster has demonstrated this concern, however, I think that we in Congress must remain skeptical of the administration's interest in protecting the American consumer.

Rather than relying on an ad hoc system of appointments for protecting the consumer, the Congress should continue to work on the development of adequate Consumer Protection Agency legislation. The appointment of persons such as Dr. Webster from the world of giant corporate PR offices is one further argument for the enactment of true consumer protection legislation.

COMMITTEE RECORD OF HON. HAROLD FORD

HON. HAROLD E. FORD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as you will recall, nearly 11 months ago, on September 30, 1975, the distinguished Members of this body unanimously elected me to serve on the Committee on Ways and Means. At that time, I promised them as well as the good people of Memphis, Tenn., that I would work long and hard as a member of the committee, proving to them that their confidence in me was well placed.

It is, therefore, a matter of great personal pleasure for me to share with my colleagues in this House and the citizens of the Eighth Congressional District of Tennessee a report I recently received from the clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means regarding my record as a member of the committee:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, D.C., August 30, 1976.
Hon. Harold E. Ford,
Longworth House Office Building,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FORD: The following information is taken from the roll call voting record of the Committee on Ways and Means. The Committee has assigned me the responsibility for maintaining this record. It is open to inspection by the public at the offices of the Committee, 1102 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

The record shows that since you were named to membership on the Committee on September 30, 1975, you are recorded 100 percent of the time on the roll call votes of the Committee taken on Mondays. There have been seven (7) such Monday votes. You voted personally on four (4) of them and left your

specific written instructions for voting by proxy on each of the other three (3) votes.

With respect to voting by proxy, Rule XI (2) (f) of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires that such proxies be in writing and specifically state the measure or matter to which the proxy authorization shall apply. The Committee on Ways and Means follows this rule in the administration of proxy voting.

tion of proxy voting.

The records of the Committee also show that, during the time you have been a member of the Committee, a total of 155 roll call votes have been taken. You voted in person on 102 of these roll calls and by specific proxy on 43 others. You are thus recorded on 93.5 percent of the Committee's roll call votes.

Sincerely.

J. P. Baker, Assistant Chief Counsel.

In addition to this information, I have been advised that during my tenure on the committee, a total of 71 votes occurred on the omnibus Tax Reform Act. Of these 71 votes, I voted in person on 53 rollcalls and by specific proxy on 13 others. I am, therefore, recorded on 93 percent of the committee's votes on this major tax reform bill.

I am especially pleased that my weekly trips home to meet and talk with my constituents about issues pending before the committee and before the House have had no adverse effect on my voting or attendance records. Mr. Speaker, I have returned to Memphis at least once every week, sometimes more often, since I have been a Member of Congress to have dialogs with those whom I represent. These trips have been invaluable to me in determining the will of the people of Memphis on critical issues considered by the Congress.

I am proud of this record of accomplishment and of my association with the dedicated and hard-working members of this great committee. Under the wise leadership of my dear friend, Chairman AL ULLMAN, the Committee on Ways and Means has reported a number of reform measures such as the Tax Reform Act of 1976, and the Estate and Gift Tax Reform Act of 1976. This committee and its members have responded in a cautious yet meaningful way to the needs and desires of the people of this Nation. In the darkest days of the recession, it responded with antirecessionary tax reductions and rebates designed to stimulate our ailing economy. Later on, despite Presidential vetoes, this committee recommended, and the House approved, an extension of these tax cuts so vital to continued economic recovery. The committee has been active in every area of its jurisdiction during the 94th Congress health care, unemployment compensa-tion, social security, foreign trade, energy conservation and oil policy, and tax re-

It has been a privilege for me to serve on the Committee on Ways and Means for the past 11 months. This assignment has provided me a unique opportunity to represent the people of the Eighth Congressional District of Tennessee in one of the most influential forums in this Congress. It is a public trust for which I have the highest respect and I thank the Members of this body for their faith in

me. I promise you and the citizens of Memphis that I will meet the challenges of membership on the committee with continued hard work and dedication.

TWO OPPOSING LEGISLATIVE AGENDAS: LESS GOVERNMENT OR MORE?

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the platforms of the Republican and Democrat Parties are interesting documents. They should be read with care because they not only tell the voter where the respective party stands but also the legislative agendas of each. The party platform shows where the political party wants to head legislatively.

Let us take a look at how some of the major issues facing this country are handled in each of the two platforms.

FORCED BUSING

In the question of forced busing to achieve racial balances the two platforms are directly opposed. The Republican platform states:

We oppose forced busing to achieve racial balance in our schools.

The Democrat platform states:

Mandatory transportation of students beyond their neighborhoods for the purpose of desegregation remains a judicial tool of last resort for the purpose of school desegregation,

The difference is clear. The Republican platform opposes forced busing; the Democrat platform advocates it.

WELFARE

One issue that concerns millions of American taxpayers is the growth of the welfare system. Too often it seems that the Federal Government is favoring the nonproductive at the expense of those who must work for a living and pay the bills which keep this country going.

Both party platforms criticize the present welfare mess but there the similarity stops. The Democrat platform calls for "replacement of our existing inadequate and wasteful system with a simplified system of income maintenance, substantially financed by the Federal Government." Basically, what is being proposed is the old idea of a guaranteed annual income which would cost over \$20 billion. Later, the platform admits that there may be needed "an initial additional investment"—in other words more tax dollars. Your tax dollars, I might add.

In contrast to further increasing the costs of welfare the Republican platform calls for controls being put on welfare. The words of the platform show the difference:

The following goals should govern the reform of the welfare system: (1) Provide adequate living standards for the truly needy; (2) End welfare fraud and prevent it in the future with emphasis on removing ineligible recipients from the welfare rolls, tightening food stamp eligibility require-

ments, and ending aid to illegal aliens and the voluntarily unemployed; (3) Strengthen work requirements, particularly directed at the productive involvement of able-bodied persons in useful community work projects;
(4) Provide educational and vocational incentives to allow recipients to become selfsupporting; (5) Better coordinate federal ef-forts with local and state social welfare agencies and strengthen local and state administrative functions. We oppose federalizing the welfare system; local levels of government are most aware of the needs of their communities. Consideration should be given to a range of options in financing the programs to assure that state and local responsibilities are met. We also oppose the guaranteed annual income concept or any programs that reduce the incentive to work.

THE ECONOMY

The economy is one other area where the legislative agenda of the two parties travel two different paths.

The Democrat platform seems to call for only one thing: more Government involvement in the economy, more regulations, and more redtape. The free enterprise system is to give way to the government-controlled economy.

The platform of the Democrats would involve the Federal Government in greater control of the economy. It states:

Of special importance is the need for national economic planning capability. This planning capability should provide roles for Congress and the Executive as equal partners in the process and provide for full participation by the private sector, and state and local government.

The Democrat platform supports wage and price controls. It states:

Direct government involvement in wage and price decisions may be required to ensure price stability.

The Republican platform rejects the view that Federal bureaucrats can do a better job of running the economy. It states:

No government has yet designed a more productive economic system or one which benefits as many people.

Wage and price controls are rejected. The platform points out:

Wage and price controls are not the solution to inflation. They attempt to treat only the symptom—rising prices—not the cause.

The Republican platform recognizes that it is not government that produces goods and a better living. Rather, the platform explains:

No government can ever add real wealth (purchasing power) to an economy by simply turning on the printing presses or by creating credit out of thin air. All government can do is confiscate and redistribute wealth. No nation can spend its own way into prosperity; a nation can only spend its way into bankruptcy.

DEFENSE

On the issue of our Nation's security there is also a great difference between the two platforms. While the Democrat platform calls for an "adequate national defense," the Republican platform supports "a superior national defense" as "the fundamental condition for a secure America and for peace and freedom for the world."

At the same time the Democrats attempt to be all things to all people. On one hand they attack the Ford administration's defense policy as being stagnant and vulnerable. On the other hand they promise cuts of \$5 to \$7 billion in defense spending and a holdup on production of the B-I bomber.

The Democrat platform takes a very liberal, disappointing position on amnesty for the draft dodgers and deserters. It states:

We pledge a full and complete pardon for those who are in legal or financial jeopardy because of their peaceful opposition to the Vietnam War, with deserters to be considered or a case-by-case basis.

The above are only some of the many differences between the two views of the Republican and Democrat platforms. Many other issues also point out the two opposing agendas for America. The Democrat platform supports common situs picketing; the Republican platform opposes it. The Republican platform pledges continuing support to the free people in the Republic of China, the Democrat platform contains vague Ianguage on a "peaceful resolution of the future of Taiwan," an open invitation to the Communist Chinese to gobble up one more people.

The differences in the legislative agendas of the two parties are clear. Each American has the responsibility to look at the two platferms to decide which way he wants America to go.

THE OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION WOMAN'S AUXILIARY AWARDS

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, in 1974 an "Appreciation Award" was first bestowed by the auxiliary to the American Optometric Association to recognize an individual member who had made outstanding contributions beyond customary expectations toward advancing the objectives of the auxiliary on a national level. The criteria for selecting a recipient were determined by: First, service on behalf of the visual welfare of the public; second, service to the community at large; and third, service to the optometric profession—auxiliary.

The first award of this kind was bestowed on Mrs. Harold L. Sabre-Lorraine, of Minneapolis, Minn., at the Na-tional Convention in Washington, D.C., in 1974. Again this year the award was bestowed on a member of the organization from my congressional district in St. Louis Park, Minn.: Mrs. Richard F. Kindy-Deedee. With so many members throughout the United States giving so much of their time and effort toward the health and welfare of the public it is a great honor to have two participants from the State of Minnesota to be chosen for this award. I congratulate these two women on their accomplishments and donating their time and efforts for the betterment of the visual health and welfare of our society.

ARMS TO THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, within the next few days the administration is expected to submit to Congress two letters of offer outlining \$4.6 billion in arms sales agreements between the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Iran. The administration will propose to sell 160 F-16s, for a staggering \$3.4 billion, to Iran, along with \$600 million worth of Sparrow, Sidewinder, and Phoenix missiles. The administration also intends to sell 1,000 Sidewinder and 1,500 Mayerick missiles, for \$575 million, to Saudi Arabia.

I believe these sales are excessive, unjustified, and dangerous. Rather than take into account the legitimate criticisms which have been leveled against our arms sales program, these sales would only exacerbate the dangerous trends which have emerged. Rather than promote strategic stability in the Persian Gulf, these sales would only continue to fuel the outrageous arms race in the area, inviting an armed confrontation among the states involved. Rather than assuring the security of any of the recipient countries, these sales would only invite the transfer of these sophisticated weapons to the confrontation states which ring Israel. Finally, these sales leave unanswered the disturbing questions about how deeply American citizens are involved in running the armed forces of Iran and Saudi Arabia. How large is our commitment; and who is controlling the nature and scope of our involvement?

No satisfactory answers to these questions are evident. No acceptable rationale for these new arms sales has been forwarded. This being the case, I do not see how the Congress can responsibly allow these transactions, to proceed any further.

Accordingly, I have written the Chairman of the International Relations Committee, Representative Morgan of Pennsylvania, asking him to introduce resolutions of disapproval for both these agreements, and urging him to promptly hold hearings on all the issues raised by these proposals.

I very much hope the Congress will move swiftly and reject these proposed arms sales. I believe the case against these sales is a compelling one.

I. SAUDI ARABIA

The sale of Sidewinders to Saudi Arabia remains fraught with all the doubts which were raised when the administration first proposed the sale of 2,000 missiles in mid-June. The Sidewinder is a heat-seeking missile which is fired by an F-5 fighter. The Saudis already have 400 Sidewinders. By 1978, the Saudis will have 110 F-5's, each of which can only carry two missiles at a time. The conventional missile-to-plane ratio for the Sidewinder—which is maintained by the United States and Israel—is 4 to 1. The sale of 1,000 Sidewinders would give the Saudis a 14 to 1 ratio—more than

three times the deterrent level considered sufficient by the Pentagon. It was this consideration which forced the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to label the original 2,000-missile sale "excessive." It is not at all evident that this scaled-down version of the sale meets the reservations ACDA has expressed.

Such a disturbing surplus arms imbalance forces one to conclude that the Saudis are seeking so many missiles in order to transfer them to the confrontation states. The Saudis have been unmistakably clear in this regard. Prince Fahd and King Khalid have repeatedly stated that Saudi Arabia is obliged to support Egypt's military preparedness for war with Israel. The Saudis have made good on their commitment, delivering 38 Mirage fighters to Sadat, and negotiating for 200 Jaguar warplanes from Britain on Egypt's behalf. The Sidewinder is easily adaptable to the Mig, the mainstay of the Egyptian Air Force, clearing the way for a transfer of the missiles or, as would be more likely, the F-5's with the Sidewinders as well. The Saudis have also aided Syria and Jordan, maintaining a 6,000-man brigade in Syria and underwriting Jordan's purchase of the Hawk antiaircraft system.

The administration is also proposing the sale of 1,500 television-guided Maverick air-to-surface missiles as well. Only last year, the sale of 1,000 Mavericks was consummated. Reports from Saudi Arabia and inside the administration indicate that the Saudis are having difficulties absorbing the Mavericks—that they do not have the capability to effectively operate these systems. Why then are we selling even more of these missiles to the Saudis this year? Again, there is no satisfactory answer from the administration.

The question of the absorption of these weapons raises the issue of the role of American citizens in these sales. There are no accurate figures available of the numbers of Americans currently under contract with the Saudis to train them in the use of the weapons they haveor how many more will eventually be required to assist in this new arms deal. Moreover, there are indications that the Americans are not simply in Saudi Arabia in a training or advisory role, but are actually manning and operating their sophisticated air defense system. What, then is precisely the nature and scope of our involvement? Are there any controls on the role the Americans are playing? What would occur should hostilities erupt? Again, the administration has provided no answers-much less a systematic analysis—to these questions.

II. IRAN

With respect to Iran, these issues are even more ominous. Last month, Senator Humphrey's Foreign Assistance Subcommittee issued a devastating report on U.S. arms policies with that country. The Senate report concluded that our arms sales policies are chaotic and out of control, that overly sophisticated equipment had been sold to the Iranians, that thousands of Americans will be needed in Iran for the next several years to operate this equipment, and that, in-

deed, Iran could not wage a war without U.S. support on a day-to-day basis.

Even though none of these damning findings have been rebutted by the administration, it is now proposed that we sell Iran 160 F-16 warplanes—the most sophisticated supersonic fighter in the Air Force, and the plane we are selling to our NATO allies. Moreover, the announcement of this sale comes only a short time after only a fraction of the F-14s sold to Iran have been delivered. Why the rush?

Iran's previous experience with American weapons is instructive. The Senate report documented that Iran has been unable to effectively absorb the billions in arms sold over the past five years. There are reports of a severe shortage of pilots for the planes already on hand, of new equipment being mothballed because there are not enough trained people to operate it, of scarce personnel being transferred from more conventional hardware to the F-14 because it is such a difficult plane to master. Why, then, should we further overload the Iranian armed forces' ability to absorb these weapons with the sale of the F-16?

It is increasingly clear that the lack of Iranian personnel is being filled by American personnel. There are currently 27,000 Americans in Iran, training their armed forces and operating their equipment. It is estimated that this number will rise to 50,000 by the end of this decade. They are essential to the strategic viability of the country. Should war erupt, there is every indication that they would become directly, and heavily, involved.

Such a civilian presence in a foreign country poses the gravest of dilemnas for the United States. The tragic murder of three American technicians last week by Irani radicals only underscores the precarious position these Americans are in. Before any more of our citizens are committed to service in that country, I believe it imperative that we carefully reevaluate the entire situation.

III. THE POINT OF NO RETURN

In 1972, President Nixon made a secret decision—which has never been reviewed by the Congress, because it was unaware of it, and which bypassed both the Pentagon and the State Department—to sell Iran any conventional weapon, in any amount, that it wanted. This decision is responsible for the tragic arms race which has engulfed the area since the Arab oil embargo. It is this decision which has placed our arms sales program to Iran out of control.

Since 1972, Iran has purchased \$10 billion in weapons, and last month Secretary Kissinger announced in Tehran that we will sell Iran \$10 billion more in the next 5 years—not including the \$4 billion which is being proposed today.

The proposed sale of F-16s to Iran means that President Ford and Secretary Kissinger continue to adhere to Nixon's secret policy of appeasing the Shah at any price—despite the fact that the most serious questions have been raised regarding Iran's legitimate defense needs and its ability to absorb these weapons.

Our relationship with Saudi Arabia has followed similar lines. We have sold over

\$6 billion in armaments to the Saudis in the past 2 years—and \$4.7 billion in 1976 alone. The Saudis have not only been unable to effectively operate these weapons, but have undertaken a vast arms transfer of the surplus to the states which are at war with Israel.

For too long it has been plainly evident that our answer to the energy crisis, and the unchecked flow of petrodollars and the power they wield to the OPEC nations, has been to curry their favor through the sale of American weapons—with utter disregard for the strategic implications of such a policy.

The result has been that we have jeopardized our own security and that of our allies.

The result has been that we have created two huge arsenal states—regional superpowers in their own right—whose presence and proclivities increase, rather than decrease, the risk of war, not only in the Persian Gulf, but throughout the Middle East.

The result has been that instead of being in a position to exercise leverage over these countries, the force of our weapons in combination with their oil has effectively made us hostage to their demands.

The Shah said as much earlier this year, when he stated:

If you try to take an unfriendly attitude toward my country, we can hurt you as badly, if not more so, than you can hurt us.

And again, with Secretary Kissinger by his side this summer:

Can the United States or the non-Communist world afford to lose Iran? What will you do if one day Iran will be in danger of collapsing? Do you have any choice?

Do we truly have any choice? The Shah has made it clear that these are no longer friendly agreements among allies, but extortion, and that we are nearing, if we have not already passed, the point of no return in this ill-conceived endeavor.

I therefore believe it imperative that the Congress disapprove these sales, and begin a comprehensive reexamination and reformulation of our arms sales policies in the Persian Gulf.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting a resolution disapproving these arms sales.

VOTING RECORD

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in a continuing attempt to provide my voting record for the 1st session of the 94th Congress for the benefit of anyone who would like to examine that record, I would like to have printed here my votes on bills ranging from environmental research appropriations to military commissaries. The material follows:

VOTING RECORD

H.R. 7108. APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION FOR 1976/197T

Final passage, a bill authorizing \$356 million for research and development programs

of the Environmental Protection Agency for FY 1976 and the budgetary transition period (July 1-Sept. 30), passed 383-15, Yea; 7-10-75.

H.R. 9915. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to make technical amendments to the Federal Rules of Evidence and certain other technical changes to conform with language of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, agreed to 360-0, Yea; 11-3-75.

H.R. 12. INCREASE IN THE SIZE OF EXECUTIVE PROTECTIVE SERVICE FOR FOREIGN DIPLOMA. A MISSIONS

Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide for the protection of foreign diplomatic missions and to increase the size of the Executive Protection Service, passed 279-123, Nay; 5-19-75.

H.R. 10561. CREDIT CARD SURCHARGES

Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to prohibit retailers from imposing surcharges on purchases made with credit cards, passed 398-3, Not voting, 11-17-75.

H.R. 10339. FARMER TO CONSUMER DIRECT
MARKETING

Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize a program, to be administered by the Agriculture Department, to encourage the direct marketing of agriculture commodities from farmers to consumers, passed 299-95, Nay, 11-4-75.

H.R. 8617. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES POLITICAL

Amendment to prohibit Federal employees from running for any full-time or Federal elective office or from participating in campaigns for Federal office, rejected 147-260, Aye; motion to recommit to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (and thus kill) the bill to give Federal employees the right to participate in partisan political campaigns and to run for office, rejected 81-327, Yea.

Final passage of the bill to give Federal employees the right to participate in partisan political campaigns, and to run for local, state or Federal office, passed 288-119, Nay, 10-21-75.

H.R. 7222. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES LIFE INSURANCE

Final passage of the bill to increase the contribution of the Federal Government to the costs of group employee life insurance to one-half the premium, from one-third, rejected 245-145, Nay, 6-16-75.

Final passage of the bill to increase to 50% from 331/3% the contribution of the Federal Government the costs of Government employees' life insurance programs, rejected 172-225, Yea, 10-21-75.

S. 584. NATIONAL GUARD RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Motion to recommit to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (and thus kill) the bill to grant full credit to National Guard technicians' service from January 1, 1969, for retirement annuity computation purposes, rejected 117–261, Nay, 10–20–75.

H. RES. 688. FEDERAL PAY RAISE

Motion to table the Harris motion to discharge from the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee the resolution to disapprove President Ford's proposed 5% pay increase for Members of Congress, military personnel and Federal Government top officials, and white collar employees effective October 1, 1975, passed 278–123, Yea, 10–1–75.

H.R. 6227, FEDERAL EMPLOYEES RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION

Final passage of the bill to provide Federal employees under investigation for misconduct the right to representation during questioning about the alleged misconduct, passed 217–163, Not voting, 10–28–75.

H.R. 6209, VARIABLE RATE MORTGAGES

Amendment in the form of a substitute bill to allow Federal savings and loan associations to offer mortgage loans for two years at variable interest rates in states where state-chartered associations were offering such loans as of date of enactment, rejected 167-232, Aye; amendment to set an expira-tion date of 6-30-77 for terminating use of variable rate mortgages by Federal

and loan associations, rejected 164-231, Aye. Final passage, for Variable Rate Mortgages, passed 291-104, No. 5-8-75.

H.R. 7601. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION

Amendment to prevent the export of nuclear fuel and technology to nations that are not members of the nuclear non-preliferation treaty, rejected 117-139, Nay; amendment to prohibit the air transportation of plutonium fuel until the Commission certifies to the Congress that a safe container, which will not rupture under crash, has been developed,

assed 165-79, Nay. Final passage of the bill to authorize appropriations to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, passed 233-2, Yea; 6-20-75.

H.R. 4115. NURSE TRAINING PROGRAMS

Final passage of the bill to authorize \$558 million in FY 1976-1978 for Federal programs to assist nursing schools and nursing students, passed 115-16, Yea; 5-7-75.

H. RES. 605. OIL PRICE CONTROLS

Adoption of the resolution disapproving, and thereby blocking, the proposed plan by President Ford to gradually lift price controls on domestic oil, passed 262-167, Nay; 7-22-75.

H. RES. 461. OIL PRICE DECONTROL

Adoption of the resolution to disapprove President Ford's plan for the gradual decontrol of the price of domestic oil over a 39-month period, passed 228-189, Nay; 7-30-75. H.R. 1767. PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE AND SUSPEND FEES AND QUOTAS ON OIL IMPORTS

Final passage of the bill with reference to the 90 day suspension of Presidential authority to adjust imports of petroleum and petroleum products; negated such action by the President after 1-15-75, passed 309-114, No: 2-5-75.

Adoption of motion to refer veto message on bill prohibiting 90 days Presidential action to raise oil import fees, passed 364-57, Yea; 3-10-75.

H.R. 3922, OLDER AMERICANS ACT

Motion to suspend the rules and authorize \$2.6 billion in FY 1976-1979 for programs to assist the elderly and for senior volunteer programs run by ACTION, passed 377-119, Yea; 4-8-75.

Conference report on the bill to authorize \$1.7 billion in FY 1976-1978 for programs under the Older Americans Act assisting the elderly and for senior volunteer progr run by ACTION, passed 404-6, Yea; 11-19-75.

S. 95. OVERSEAS CITIZENS' VOTING RIGHTS

Final passage of the bill to assure American Citizens who live outside the United States the right to vote in Federal elections, passed 374-43, Nay; 12-10-75.

S. 326. TRUST TERRITORY

Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to increase FY 1976 authorization for U.S. Pacific Trust Territory to \$75 million from \$60 million and to authorize \$1.5 million for the Mariana Islands for transition costs to a commonwealth status, passed 334-27, Yea: 5-5-75.

H.R. 5727. PAROLE REORGANIZATION ACT

Final passage of the bill to establish a regional U.S. Parole Commission as an independent agency within the Justice Department and to make changes in the parole procedures aimed at increasing the protections for parolees, passed 260-137, Nay; 5-21-75.

S. 24. PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to implement certain provisions of the Patent Cooperation Treaty providing for new international procedures in applying for patent protection, passed 349-5, Yea; 11-3-

H.R. 6334, PEACE CORPS AUTHORIZATION

Final passage of the bill to authorize \$88,-468,000 for activities of the Peace Corps for FY 1976 and \$27,887,000 for the transition period from July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, passed 303-70, Yea; 6-23-75.

S. 1849. EMERGENCY PETROLEUM ALLOCATION

Final passage of the bill to extend until March 1, 1976, from August 31, 1975, the price control and allocation authorities of the Emergency Petroleum Act of 1973, passed 303-117, Nay; 7-31-75.

H.R. 9524. OIL PRICE CONTROLS

Adoption of the Senate-passed amendment to the bill, which extended oil price controls from August 31, 1975, until November 15, 1975, and limited the President's authority to propose any major change in oil price controls until November 1, passed 342-16, Yea; 9-26-75.

H.R. 4035. OIL PRICE REVIEW

Amendment to delete from the bill language which would extend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 from August 31, 1975, to December 31, 1975, rejected 163-222, Aye

Final passage of the bill to extend to 15 days from 5 days the period of Congressional review and the opportunity to disapprove Presidential actions to exempt certain petroleum products from the allocation and price regulations of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, passed 230-151, Nay; 6-

Conference report on the bill to extend authority for oil price controls to December 31, 1975, and to extend to 20 days the period for Congressional review and the opportunity to veto any change in oil price controls, passed 239-172, Nay; 7-17-75.

S.J. RES. 121. MILK PRICE SUPPORTS

Final passage of the joint resolution to provide quarterly adjustments in the support price of milk until March 31, 1978, and increase the support price to a minimum of 85% of parity, passed 307-111, Yea; 12-12-75.

H.R. 5620, NEW MINT BUILDING

Fina passage of the bill to increase to \$105 million from \$45 million the amount of funds authorized to be appropriated for the con-struction of new mint facilities in Denver, Colorado, passed 236-111, Yea; 9-19-75.

H.R. 4700. NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION

Final passage of \$3.5 billion authorization for FY 1976, passed 318-72, Yea; 4-9-75.

S. 1295, NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY CENTER

Final passage of a bill to establish a per-manent National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life to expand productivity in both the private and public sectors of the economy, passed 288-108, Not voting; 10-28-75.

H.R. 3884. NATIONAL EMERGENCIES

Final passage of a bill to terminate certain authorities of the President and Federal agencies with respect to national emergencies still in effect, and to establish a procedure for declaring and terminating future national emergencies, passed 388-5, Yea; 9-4-75.

> S. 584, NATIONAL GUARD RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Motion to recommit to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee the bill to grant full credit for National Guard technician's service from January 1, 1969, for retirement ancompensation purposes, rejected 117-261, Nay; 10-20-75.

H.R. 4723. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION

Amendment to require Congress specifically approve funding for marketing of any foundation curriculum programs, rejected 196-215, aye; Amendment to require local school boards to hold public hearings on adoption for use of foundation-funded educational courses and to make the contents of those courses available for parent's inspection, rejected 68-341, Aye; Amendment to require proposed funding grants to be submitted to Congress every 30 days and to allow either Chamber 30 days in which to disapprove the awarding of foundation grants, adopted 212– 199, Aye; Appropriations of \$755.4 million in FY 1976, passed 390-22, Yea; Motion that House conferees insist on a House passed amendment to require the National Science Foundation to submit proposed research awards to Congress for review when they met with Senate conferees on the bill, rejected, 127-284. Yea.

Conference report on the bill to authorize \$791 million in FY 1976 for the National Science Foundation, passed 321-79, Nay; 8-1-75.

H.R. 10481. AID TO NEW YORK CITY

Final passage of the bill to authorize Federal loans of up to \$2.3 billion a year to help New York City meet seasonal cash flow needs, passed 213-203, Yea; 12-2-75.

H.R. 5272. NOISE CONTROL AUTHORIZATION

Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing \$5.2 million in FY 1976-1977 for EPA's Noise Control program authorized by 1972 Noise Control Act, passed 222-132, Nay; 5-5-75.

Final passage of the bill to authorize \$26,-061,500 for the Environmental Protection Agency noise control programs in FY 1976-1977, passed 390-35, Yea; 7-29-75.

S. 2114. NUCLEAR-QUALIFIED OFFICERS

Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to extend until June 30, 1976, the authority to pay bonuses to officers who are exposed to nuclear hazards in their jobs in the Navy and to extend the entitlement to spepay of \$100 per month to optometrists and veterinarians in the uniformed services who entered active duty after July 1, 1975, passed 373-34, Not voting; 11-17-75.

H.R. 8631. NUCLEAR INSURANCE

Amendment to eliminate \$560 million limit on the liability of the nuclear power industry for damages resulting from a nuclear accident, rejected 176-217, No; amendments to allow citizens, within 90 days of the effective date of the bill, to go to court to challenge the Constitutionality of the \$560 million liability limit, rejected 161-225, No.

Final passage of the bill to extend for 10 years the Federal program insuring the public against damages up to \$560 million re-sulting from a nuclear accident and limiting the liability of the nuclear power industry, in such event, to that amount passed 329-61. Yea: 12-8-75.

S.J. RES. 23. ROBERT E. LEE CITIZENSHIP

Motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution to restore posthumously the full rights of citizenship to General Robert E. Lee of Virginia, motion agreed to under suspension 407-10, Yea; 7-22-75.

H.R. 6950, LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976

Amendment to prohibit the use of any funds in the bill to pay for salaries or expenses approved by the House Administration Committee when it: increased the staff allowance for each member; expanded each member's number of free trips to his district;

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

changed the in-district telephone allowance and; allowed for the printing for each member of two newsletters, rejected 148-262, Aye; Amendment to prohibit the use of funds in

Amendment to prohibit the use of funds in the bill to pay for increases in member's staff allowances or staff expenses which have been adopted by the House Administration Committee unless approved by a vote of the House, rejected 152–259, Aye; 5–21–75.

Conference report on the bill to appropriate for FY '76 \$827,546,570, plus \$207,391,365 for the three month transition period, for operation of the legislative branch, the Library of Congress and related agencies controlled by the Congress, adopted 374-45, Yea; 7-22-76.

S. 1236. EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK CREDIT ACT

Passage of a bill to extend Emergency Livestock Credit Act of "74 through 12-31-76 and to amend the act to increase the level of government loan guarantees to 90% from 80%, increase the period of time for loan repayment to 7 years from 5 years and to replace the total loan limit with a line of credit program not to exceed \$250,000, passed 363-42, Yea; 5-6-75.

H.R. 1607. ANTI-LOTTERY RULES

Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the Federal anti-lottery rules to permit newspapers in states with state-conducted lotteries to publish information on state-conducted lotteries in adjacent states, as allowed under existing statutes for radio and television broadcasters, agreed to, 250-125, Nay; 6-16-75.

H.J. RES. 148

Motion to suspend the rules and designate 4-24-75 as a National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man, agreed to 332-55, Yea; 4-8-75.

H.R. 200. 200-MILE FISHING LIMIT

Amendment to allow the President to suspend the enforcement provisions of the bill if he deemed it in the national interest, rejected 128-196; No.

Final passage of the bill to extend the U.S. fishing limit to 200 miles from the 12 miles under current law, and to establish a Federal management program for certain species of fish, passed 208–101, Yea; 10–9–75.

H.R. 5710. MARINE PROTECTION, RESEARCH AND SANCTUARIES ACT

Passed, 377-17, Nay.

H.R. 3902. MARITIME AUTHORIZATION OF APPRO-PRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976-FISCAL YEAR 1977

Maritime programs of Commerce Department \$589.7 million, passed 328-59, Yea; 5-12-75.

H.R. 10824. MEDICARE AMENDMENTS

Motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution (H. Res. 943) providing that the House concur, with further amendments, to the Senate amendments to the bill to make changes in the Medicare program for the aged and to modify medical peer review requirements under the Medicare program and the Medicaid program for the poor, passed 371–16. Yea; 12–19–75.

H.R. 8674. METRIC CONVERSION

Final passage of a bill to establish a 25-member national board to plan and coordinate voluntary conversion to the metric system of measurement in the U.S., passed 300-63, Yea; 9-5-75.

H. CON. RES. 198. MILITARY COMMISSARIES

Adoption of the resolution expressing opposition of the Congress to the termination of appropriations for military commissary payroll expenses, passed 364-53, Yea; 7-31-75.

A PASSING IN CINCINNATI

HON. DONALD D. CLANCY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, Wednesday, September 1, marks the anniversary of a memorable, but tragic, event in American history.

It was on that date in 1914, a short time after World War I began, the last passenger pigeon on earth died at the Cincinnati Zoo. Her name was "Martha," and people around the Nation mourned her passing.

To commemorate the occasion in this Bicentennial Year the Department of the Interior—America's guardian of natural resources—has published a vignette titled "A Passing in Cincinnati." This is a most interesting, readable story of the passenger pigeon species in the United States and especially Martha, the last of a species whose numbers only 60 years before her death were in the billions.

On September 2, 1914, the Cincinnati Enquirer stated:

Martha is dead. In one great respect she resembled Chincatgook, the "Last of the Mohicans," for she was the last of the Passenger Pigeons. No other inhabitant of the Zoo could claim greater distinction than she, for during the past 15 years there had been a standing offer of \$1,000 for a mate to Martha, but none could be found. Passenger or wild pigeons were once most numerous in North America, but, like the buffalo, they became fewer, until now, with the death of Martha, they are extinct.

Mr. Speaker, through this publication the Interior Department is calling our attention in this Bicentennial Year to the many species of birds and animals threatened or endangered that may also become extinct if their existence is not protected.

"A Passing in Cincinnati" is a publication I commend to you. It is for sale by the Government Printing Office and was written by Charles E. Wallace of the Department's public affairs staff. For additional information of the Congress, I would like to include following my remarks a news release prepared by the Department giving details of the publication.

The news release follows:

STORY OF PASSENGER PIGEON TOLD IN BICEN-TENNIAL HISTORICAL VIGNETTE

Soaring from Nova Scotia to Florida and the Great Plains, Passenger Pigeons in the 1850s were counted in the billions. Sixty years later only a single captive bird of the once great species survived in the Cincinnati Zoo.

The story of the species and the final survivor, Martha, is told in the last of three Bicentennial historical vignettes published by the Department of the Interior. The 24-page booklet is titled A Passing In Cincinnati and is for sale for 65 cents by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The stock number is 024-000-00824-0.

A. W. Schorger said in a 1955 book published by the University of Wisconsin Press "the Passenger Pigeon was the most impressive species of bird that man has known." Its mile-a-minute speed, grace, and maneuverability earned it the title of "The Blue Meteor."

Schorger concluded its extinction came be-

cause of "the thoughtlessness and insatiable greed of man." The gentle bird was slaughtered by the millions each year for decades. Finally, only Martha remained. Upon her death, she was sent to the Smithsonian Institution, where her lifeless form is still on display with the notation:

MARTHA

Last of her Species
Died at 1 p.m., 1 September 1914,
Age 29, in the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens—EXTINCT

In the Nation's Centennial Year—1876 millions of Passenger Pigeons could be seen, but only two large flocks were reported during all of 1886—one in Pennsylvania and one in Oklahoma. Few were seen anywhere between 1880 and 1900.

Schorger concluded that it was not possible to determine the threshold of survival of the Passenger Pigeon because such a condition cannot be statistically defined. In support of his conclusion, he pointed out that another extinct species—the heath hen—rose from an estimated population of 120 to 200 birds in 1890 to a maximum estimate of 2,000 in 1916, dropped to 400 in 1921, to 50 in 1926, and disappeared completely in 1932.

Constant persecution and lack of protection hastened the end of the Passenger Pigeon. Excessive trapping and shooting were especially devastating to its existence. Barrels of pigeons frequently were shipped from nesting areas to market places, with dealers paying around 50 cents a dozen for killed birds. Efforts were made to save the species in the 1890s and early 1900s, but those attempts came too late.

Some 33 years after Martha's death, Wisconsin wildlife supporters in 1947 dedicated a monument to the last Passenger Pigeon killed in Wisconsin.

At that dedication, Aldo Leopold, one of the world's outstanding wildlife authorities, said:

"The pigeon was no mere bird, he was a biological storm. He was the lightning that played between two biotic poles of intolerable intensity: the fat of the land and his zest for living. Yearly the feathered tempest roared up, down, and across the continent, sucking up the laden fruits of forest and prairies, buring them in a travelling blast of life. Like any other chain-reaction, the pigeon could survive no diminution of his own furious intensity. Once the pigeoners had subtracted from his numbers, and once the settler had chopped gaps in the continuity of his fuel, his flame guttered out with hardly a sputter or even a wisp of smoke."

Since coming to the Smithsonian Institution 62 years ago, Martha has left her perch and case only twice, and officials say she will not be removed again. In 1966, she was taken to the West Coast, where she was a mute partcipant in the San Diego Zoological Society's Golden Jubilee Conservation Conference.

Martha's last flight occurred in 1974, when she was flown to Cincinnati for a weekend at the Zoo that had purchased her in 1902. Cincinnati honored her return by launching the Passenger Pigeon Memorial Fund to raise money for restoration work on the old birdhouse where Martha died and to sponsor an education program for protecting endangered species.

MINORITY ENTERPRISE ADVANCES

HON. PARREN J. MITCHELL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, as you and my colleagues know,

I am totally committed to the goal of economic parity for minority enterprise in our country. In that quest for economic parity, the Congress must play a primary role, particularly through our legislative and oversight functions.

We must attack with the full force of the law those recalcitrant agencies, institutions, organizations, companies, and the like that would see minority enterprise held at a position of less than

parity.

However, in a like manner, the Congress must recognize in a favorable fashion those agencies and companies which are making a meaningful effort to include minority enterprise in the economic mainstream of this Nation.

The Avon Products Co. is one such organization that is moving in the right direction with regard to inclusion of minority business in its daily operations and overall growth. Therefore, I would like to commend to my colleagues an article found in the June 1976 issue of "Race Relations and Industry," which details the Avon Co.'s efforts. Further, I would hope that other such companies and industries would use the Avon experience as an example of what can be done "if the spirit is willing." The article follows:

Avon's Outreach: Themes Tune In to MINORITY ECONOMIC PROGRESS

One of the more encouraging developments in the minority enterprise "move-ment" of recent years has been the "extra effort" put forth by a growing number of American corporations to facilitate the entrance of minority businesses into the economic mainstream of American life.

AVON PROGRAM: DRAMATIC RESULTS

unique program developed by Avon Products, Inc., is showing dramatic resultsboth in terms of dollars spent by the Company with minority suppliers, and the ripple effect the program is generating in the market place.

At the end of 1975, for instance, Avon re ported that goods and services purchased by minority companies totaled more than \$31/2 million, an increase of ten times the dollar value of contracts awarded in 1972.

SUPPLIERS INCREASED

Equally noteworthy is the number of minority businesses that the cosmetics firm has under contract. Beginning with a nucleus of 30 companies in 1972, when the program was formally set in motion, Avon now calls on more than 300 minority-owned suppliers and advertising media to help satisfy its needs in services or supplies.

BROAD RANGE OF SERVICES

Avon's needs encompass a broad variety of outside goods and services, which range from plastic parts and product ingredients, to such services as cleaning supplies and maintenance, as well as the utilization of advertis-ing and sales promotion services.

Avon has effectively explored opportunities to contribute to minority economic development. As part of its minority vendor program, the Company offers the technical assistance of its skilled personnel to enable small minority establishments to meet Avon's particular standards. Banks and other sources of financial aid are also encouraged to assist new Avon suppliers in obtaining adequate capital.

CORPORATE INVESTMENT

Corporate investment relationships also exist with minority-owned banks, insurance companies and brokers. More than \$10-million of Avon's tax deposits, for instance, have been placed in minority financial institutions in nine states.

The Company has also purchased \$1-million in Certificates of Deposit from some 25 minority banks in 15 states. Additionally, \$25-million in life insurance coverage has been reinsured through three black-owned insurance companies and a black-owned insurance brokerage firm now places and administers group insurance for Avon's new mail order subsidiary, Family Fashions.

Further, banks handling Avon's corporate pension trust fund have been encouraged to use the services of minority investment brokers.

"OUTREACH" OPERATION

Avon's Minority Purchasing Program embraces an "outreach" operation, with a reripple effect set in motion in the economic arena. The Company encourages other corporations, for example, to set up similar programs of minority economic devel-

In charting the course of the program, Avon President David W. Mitchell sent letters to some 29 high corporate executives, telling Avon's unique program and offering to share their expertise. To date 11 companies have responded, with Avon giving referrals minority vendors to nine of the 11. Significantly, requests for information and assistance were followed up with visits by members of Avon's staff.

"WE'VE TRIED IT . . . WHY DON'T YOU?"

Since many corporations are reluctant to be the first to sample an idea of this kind, Avon has cut down the time factor in the decision to use such groups as the Development Council in seeking out and using minority vendors.

One of the advantages Avon has in commu nicating its program to other corporation executives is that of a peer corporation say-"we have tried this out and it worked for us . . . why don't you try it?"

IMPACT OF THE APPROACH

The "outreach" approach has made a sig nificant impact on efforts to bring minority businesses into the economic mainstream.

corporation, in responding to Mr. David Mitchell's letter, pointed out that Avon's leadership role here has been "ex-tremely helpful."

Additional inquiries have come from corporations not contacted by Avon's president, but which had heard of the Company's program from other sources.

Several corporations have started programs based on Avon's experiences, as a result of Mr. Mitchell's efforts and personal visits made by Avon's Glenn Clarke, Purchasing ing Manager, Minority Business Development; and Margaret Richardson, Executive Director of the Development Council.

OFFERS OTHER SERVICES

In addition to using a broad range of products and services from minority dors, Avon also offers:

Assessment of a minority vendor's bid, particularly indicating to those suppliers whose bids are not competitive;

Suggested sources for acquiring materials needed to fulfill contracts;

Advanced capital and facilitating the obtaining of supplies needed for contract completion; and

4) Evaluation of the minority business on a regular basis to assist in quality control management and other areas to aid in building expertise and productivitiy.

PHONE CALL AIDS PRINTER

In easing the problems minority vendors experience in dealing with major suppliers, Avon, for example, placed a phone call to its paper supplier and arranged for a minority printer (unable to get paper in the quantity needed) to make his order a part of Avon's.

"You have to have insight into a minority businessman's problems and be able to find way to help him solve these problems, which in actuality are no different from those of majority suppliers," said Avon's Glenn Clarke. "All business problems have a solution and Avon is in a unique position to do something for the minority businessman by virtue of the quantity of business we do. . . .

MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL

Clarke added that all business placed with Avon by a minority vendor is done on the philosophy of being "mutually beneficial to both Avon and the minority entrepreneur." The program, he said, "is based on the same criteria used for all suppliers—quality service at a fair price. Standards are not lowered. The same high standards prevail for minority vendors as for others." Clarke continued, "If vendors can do business with Avon, they can do business with anyone."

Clarke noted that minority business at Avon did not suffer from the economic "because minority vendors have given quality service and quality work.

With this in mind, Avon has put vendors in contact with groups such as the Develop-ment Council, Volunteer Urban Consultants group and made referrals to other corpora-

ACTIVE PARTICIPATION

Avon takes part in several organizations and activities that promote minority entrepreneurship, including the Minority Pur-chasing Council, which has placed more than \$100-million with minority vendors. Clarke is Vice Chairman of the 125-member Council, comprised of N.Y. and N.J. headquartered corporations.

Last month in New York City, representatives of 110 corporations spent an entire day at the Council's Annual Opportunity Fair, where minority vendors were invited to discuss their products and services directly with purchasing department personnel and go on record with participating companies as po-

tential suppliers.

MAKING IT WORK

Much of the success in Avon's Minority Purchasing Program can be linked to the volunteer approach the Company takes and willingness to put forth the "extra effort" to achieve mutual goals.

"Volunteerism," in fact, has been a household practice at Avon in recent years, contributing greatly toward the implementation of corporate commitment goals, while opening avenues of opportunity for minority business pursuits.

CONSULTING GROUP PROGRAM

A most productive effort has come in cooperation with the Volunteer Urban Consulting Group, in which Avon Task Forces, ranging from two to six persons, respond to calls for help from minority-businesses and nonprofit agencies.

Drawn from representative departments in the Company, the technical and management assistance teams bring expertise into areas of accounting, marketing, personnel procedures, and other problems. Challenges, noted Avon spokesman, "have been as varied as the clients.

Significantly, in some cases, Task Force members have made viable businesses that were facing bankruptcy. In one instance a "team" successfully aided a group in obtaining a \$100,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (H.E.W.)

HOW THEY WORK

Avon's technical assistance teams with businesses or other agencies usually referred by such organizations as the Greater New York Fund or the Volunteer Urban Consulting Group. The problem is identified and the Task Force is tailored to meet the prob-lem. Work with client organizations may

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

occur during regular business hours, on the employees' time, or a combination of both. Assignments are usually for an indefinite period, depending upon the needs of the particular organization.

RACIAL MIXTURE

A unique feature of the Program is the racially integrated composition of the Task Forces, with at least one minority employee participating on each. The visible involvement of minorities from the corporate sector is reassuring to the client and aids in establishing confidence and trust, vital elements toward reaching profitable solutions.

"BANKING" ON VOLUNTEERS

The assistance teams have operated from a "bank" resource, built up by Avon volunteers from management and technical levels who are committed to promote minority entrepreneurship. The bank has grown to impressive figures with the program extending beyond New York City, particularly in those areas where Avon has installations. The teams are managed by members of Avon's Corporate Responsibility Committee, which includes some 13 representatives of the various departments.

The Committee is charged with developing, implementing, and monitoring the various programs designed to fulfill Company social commitment goals.

OTHER PROJECTS PURSUED

Avon has undertaken several other projects geared to establish long-range advantages for minorities in the economic mainstream.

In the Living Witness Program, for instance, black Avon employees go into predominantly black junior and senior high schools as, literally, "living witness." Their tasks are to instill hope, confidence and a sense of self-worth into the discouraged students of inner-city schools.

"A key word here is 'credibility,' " explains an Avon executive. "Youngsters want to believe, but the role models to whom they have been exposed do not fit the mold of witnesses. The Witnesses must successfully bridge the gap between community and corporation. . . ."

ACCENT ON YOUTH

In 1972, Avon became a part of the Project LIVE (—Learning Through Industry and Volunteer Educators—) tutoring program for junior high school students. While the emphasis in the Living Witness Program is on motivation, emphasis in the Project LIVE is on learning.

Avon volunteers spend two hours per week with students in a one-to-one exchange, concentrating on math and reading skills, relating that proficiency in such subjects can help lead to future careers in industry.

RESPONSIBILITY AT HOME

The Company's commitment to social responsibility begins within its corporate structure, as an equal opportunity employer in hiring and promotion. Avon's 1975 level of more than 15 per cent minority employees was comparable to that of other large socially-conscious companies with the objective of achieving equitable representation of minorities and women at all job levels. The Company has over 10 per cent minority management personnel and 60 per cent women in management, including district Sales Managers. Avon has undertaken several projects in the affirmative hiring of minorities, women, the handicapped and ex-offenders.

Avon's Job Opportunity Program, originated in 1970, provides a way for employees to request higher level job openings as they occur. Its Tuition Refund Program offers reimbursement to employees undertaking courses relating to present assignments or helping to prepare for advancement.

WOMEN AT AVON

Currently, women fill 10 top-level positions at Avon: two are vice presidents, one is general manager, and seven are directors of various Avon departments.

The Company is constantly involved in efforts to seek out more female management talent.

TUNING IN TO PROGRESS

Avon and other corporations with similar commitments have found effective opportunity themes tune in to minority economic progress, both within the company structure and the community at large.

ture and the community at large...

The "outreach" concept for minority business and demonstrated commitment to equal employment opportunity strike impressive notes of promise for all segments of the population.

THE DENT AMENDMENT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, last week the House and the Senate both passed the so-called Dent amendment to the bill H.R. 12261, extending the prohibition on the D.C. City Council against tampering with the criminal laws of the District for another 2 years. At the time it was passed, nearly everyone believed that its legal effect would be to prevent the Firearms Control Regulations Act of 1975, passed by the D.C. City Council in July, from going into effect. The intent of the Congress was to clarify the prohibition found in the Home Rule Act and reaffirm its intention that the District government does not have the authority to enact laws such as the Firearms Control Regulations Act. The problem is that what Congress obviously intended to do last week was not achieved by the socalled Dent amendment, since the act was passed by the City Council prior to the passage of the so-called Dent amendment.

The Library of Congress has recently issued an opinion on the legal significance of the Dent amendment, and its conclusion is as follows:

As will be seen, the weight of the arguments which follow favor the conclusions that the Firearms Control Regulations Act exceeds the City Council's legislative authority but that H.R. 12261 does not affect the validity of the Act.

The intent of the Congress in passing the Dent amendment swiftly and overwhelmingly last week is perfectly clear. What the Congress must do now is to pass a resolution disapproving the action of the city council. In doing this, Congress will be making the legal significance of its actions conform with its intentions, something I am sure that everyone desires, regardless of his views on the Firearms Control Regulations Act itself.

The Library of Congress opinion fol-

EFFECT OF H.R. 12261 ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIREARMS CONTROL REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to examine (1) whether the Firearms Control Regula-

tions Act of 1975, D.C. Act No. 1–142, is the type of legislation which falls within the limitations of section 602(a) (9) of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, D.C. Code § 1–147(a) (9), and (2) the effect of enactment of H.R. 12261 on the validity of the Firearms Act. As will be seen, the weight of the arguments which follow favor the conclusions that the Firearms Control Regulations Act exceeds the City Council's legislative authority but that H.R. 12261 does not affect the validity of the Act.

BACKGROUND

Section 602(a) (9) of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, D.C. Code § 1-147(a) (9) provides:

"The Council shall have no authority

"(9) enact any act, resolution, or rule with respect to any provision of title 23 (relating to criminal procedure), or with respect to any provision of any law codified in title 22 or 24 (relating to crimes and treatment of prisoners) during the twenty-four full calendar months immediately following the day on which the members of the Council first elected pursuant to this Act take office."

The Conference Report summarizes the scant legislative history available as to the meaning of the limitation of section 602

(a) (9):

"The Conference Committee also agreed to transfer authority to the Council to make changes in Titles 22, 23 and 24 of the District of Columbia Code, effective January 2, 1977. After that date, changes in Titles 22, 23 and 24 by the Council shall be subject to a Congressional veto by either House of Congress within 30 legislative days. The expedited procedure provided in section 604 shall apply to changes in Titles 22, 23 and 24.

24.

"It is the intention of the Conferees that their respective legislative committees will seek to revise the District of Columbia Criminal Code prior to the effective date of the transfer of authority referred to. H.R. Rep. No. 93-703 93d Cong. 2d Sess. 74-75 (1973)."

transfer of authority referred to. H.R. Rep. No. 93–703, 93d Cong., 2d Sess. 74–75 (1973)."
On July 23, the Mayor approved the Firearms Control Regulations Act of 1975, previously passed by the City Council. The City Council derives its legislative authority as a delegation of the power vested in Congress by the Constitution, U.S. Const. Art. I, § 8, cl. 17. There are several delegations upon which the Firearms Act might have relied. Under sections 1–224, 1–226 and 1–227 of the D.C. Code the Council is given legislative authority to enact police regulations governing health and safety, certain businesses and firearms within the District of Columbia. Under the D.C. Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act the Council was also given general legislative authority. While by its enactment the Firearms Act is presumed valid, the attached memorandum discusses the reasons why the Firearms Act could not be enacted pursuant to any of these grants of authority.

H.R. 12261 as introduced would have extended the January 2, 1977 dateline contained in section 602(a) (9) of the D.C. Home Rule Act to January 2, 1979 in order to "give the Law Revision Commission adequate time to analyze the District's Criminal Code and to make specific recommendations to the Congress for comprehensive revision thereof, in order to turn over to the District of Columbia Government updated and modern Criminal Code provisions." H.R. Rep. No. 94–1418, 94th Cong., 2d Sess. 1 (1976). After being reported out, H.R. 12251 was amended by the so-called Dent Amendment. As amended H.R. 12261 would alter section 602 (a) (9) to read:

"The Council shall have no authority ... to-

"(9) enact any act, resolution, or rule with respect to any provision of title 23 (relating to criminal procedure), or with respect to any provision of any law codified in title 22 or 24 (relating to crimes and treatment of prisoners), or with respect to any criminal offenses pertaining to articles subject to regulation under Chapter 32 of Title 22 of the District of Columbia Code during the forty-eight full calendar months immediately following the day on which the members of the Council first elected pursuant to this Act take office."

The amended version of H.R. 12261 passed both the House and Senate, 122 Cong. Rec. pp. 27157, 27436, Aug. 23, 24, 1976.

ISSUES

These developments have raised new questions as to the validity of the Firearms Act both with respect to whether the Firearms Act was within the limitation imposed by section 602(a) (9) when passed and whether H.R. 12261's restriction of the Council's legis-lative authority applies to the Firearms Act. Throughout the discussion which follows it is important to remember that the arguments offered are those in favor of certain interpretations which might be acceptable but for the fact Congress made its intent clear. With respect to the original enactment of section 602(a) (9) it intended to freeze criminal law in the District of Columbia as of the date of the D.C. Home Rule Act and at that time D.C. criminal law included criminal provisions and regulations of firearms and other weapons; with respect to H.R. 12261 the House debate makes it clear the Congress did not intend that bill to affect the validity of the Firearms Act.

The Dent Amendment provides some support for the proposition that the Firearms Act was not intended to be covered by section 602(a) (9) otherwise there would be no reason to amend it to bring legislation like the Firearms Act within its reach. The difficulty with this argument is that the amendment could be classified as a clarification rather than a modification of section 602(a) (9), that the interpretation of a subsequent Congress as to the meaning of 602 (a) (9) is not binding, and that the intent of the Congress which enacted the section has already been established.

It has also been suggested that the Firearms Act would be valid if the Council acted within 30 legislative days of January 2, 1977 and H.R. 12261 were not passed. This contention ignores the basic approach of 602 (a) (9) which limits Council action; which prohibits the Council's exercise of the power delegated to it not the administration of legislation enacted and promulgated in exercise of that power. To conclude that section 602(a) (9) is only operative 30 days after the Council has enacted legislation is to suggest that the Council has been delegated the legislative authority to pass any of the bills whose enactment is prohibited by any of the subsections of section 602(a), something Congress could hardly have intended in view of the wording of that section.

In spite of all this, assuming the Firearms Act were within the authority delegated to the City Council, H.R. 12261 does not affect its validity because its language, read alone, does not permit such an interpretation and because the House debate indicates a contrary intent. H.R. 12261 contains no language justifying application of its provisions to legislation such as the Firearms Act which was enacted prior to its passage. The House debate, the only legislative history available, reveals an intent to leave the Firearms Act uneffected:

"Mr. PAUL. . . . I would like to know whether or not this would negate the District of Columbia bill passed recently by the City Council. Recently, I have introduced a resolution to disallow this law, and I want to know whether, if we agree to this amendment, or not this will make that particular law which was passed by the District Council a non-functioning law which thus not go in effect [sic].

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman asked for the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but I would say that it would not. That measure does not become effective, and therefore would not be applicable to this.

Mr. PAUL, I wanted to make that clear. That law will not go into effect if this amendment is agreed to?

Mr. DIGGS. It will go into effect regardless of this amendment, unless there is a disapproval resolution passed.

Mr. DENT. I would answer by saying that the proposal of the gentleman from Michigan, the chairman of the committee, does not in any way take away the right of the Council, except upon passage of this act, to amend the criminal code, so that anything previous to the amendment to the act today would be in effect, if they put it in effect. 122 Cong. Rec. p. 27155, Aug. 23, 1976."

Here again it could be argued that the process of enactment includes the 30 day lay-

Here again it could be argued that the process of enactment includes the 30 day layover period, so that any D.C. provision which has not gone into effect by the time of the passage of H.R. 12261 is subject to its provisions. The difficulty with this position has already been touched on. Section 602(a)(9) both before and after amendment by H.R. 12261 refers to Council action, not the effectiveness of legislation.

A final interesting corollary to these issues is whether the disapproval resolution requires passage in both or only one House of Congress. The answer to this question turns on one's determination of whether or not the Firearms Act is an act with respect to title 22 of the D.C. Code.

CHARLES DOYLE, Legislative Attorney, American Law Division.

TROTSKYISM AND TERRORISM: PART IV—LATIN AMERICAN TER-RORISM

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, September 1, 1976

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, my examination of the Trotskyite international terrorist apparatus continues with a survey of Latin American terrorist activities.

CHILE

The Chilean Trotskyites played a major role in the founding of the MIR—Movimiento de la Izquierda Revolucionaria—in August 1965. The MIR was formed as a proterrorism, proguerrila warfare coalition of Trotskyites and Castroites from the Chilean Socialist and Communist Parties. Under Salvador Allende's government, the MIR served as Allende's brownshirts and shock troops. The Chilean President's nephew, Andres Pascal Allende, the son of his sister, Laura, is a member of the MIR Central Committee.

When the Allende regime was deposed in September 1973, many MIRistas fled to Cuba and Argentina where they became part of the JCR—Revolutionary Coordinating Council—with the ERP, the Bolivian ELN, and the remnants of the Tupamaros.

At the opening of the 10th World Congress in February 1974, Ernest Mandel moved to make Trotskyite MIR leader Luis Vitale, under arrest by the Chilean military government, honorary chairman of the Congress.¹ The motion

carried.

The overt publications of the Fourth International have devoted considerable space to promoting the MIR. The November 19, 1973, edition of Intercontinental Press carried an interview with a Chilean Trotskyite who pointed out that the MIR had been founded "by some of our comrades." The May 6, 1974, issue of that magazine carried an interview with MIR Central Committee member Miguel Enriquez who had been interviewed in France for Rouge, the newspaper of the Ligue Communiste Revolutionnaire-LCR, the French Fourth International section. Miguel Enriquez was killed in a shootout with Chilean police on October 31, 1974. His "companion," Carmen Castillo, was wounded, arrested, and shortly afterwards deported. She commutes now between Cuba and Europe and is a member of the top MIR leadership. The brother of Miguel Enriquez was reported in 1975 to have become a top commander of the ERP in Argentina, leading a JCR-terrorist unit. The JCR's Paris apparatus has claimed Enriquez has disappeared and speculates that he may have been arrested or killed.

PERU

Trotskyite revolutionary armed struggle began in Peru in 1962 by the Frente Izquierdista Revolutionaria—FIR—led by Hugo Blanco-Galdos. Blanco sought to utilize land seizures by Peruvian Indian peasant unions as a preliminary to the "necessary" armed struggle. Blanco's FIR was assisted by Argentinian Trotskyite cadres sent to Peru by Nahuel Moreno."

During an arms raid on a police post in 1962 led by Blanco, two police officers were shot to death. Hunted by the authorities, Blanco was apprehended in 1963. At his trial Blanco admitted to having killed a total of three police officers.3 He received a 25-year sentence. Blanco was released in a general political amnesty in December 1969; he resumed revolutionary organizing activities and was deported to Argentina which soon did the same for identical reasons. Blanco was then given refuge by the Allende government in Chile, which was deposed in September 1973. Blanco then lived in Europe and acted as an important figure in the Fourth International IEC.

Blanco returned to Peru in December 1975, to resume work with the Peruvian section of the Fourth International, the Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores. Blanco was again deported from Peru in July 1976.

In an analysis of the failure of his terrorist movement which appeared in Intercontinental Press, September 30, 1968, Blanco said he had not developed a party

Footnotes at end of article.

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organization "rooted in the masses on a national scale." Blanco criticized rival Peruvian Castroite terrorist groups, the MIR and ELN, which were based among radicalized students, as having the "very prevalent attitude of underrating the workers' and peasants' mass movements.

* * * In Peru this struggle offers the shortest and surest road to armed insurrection."

Blanco is now allied with the minority Leninist-Trotskyist Faction on the International Executive Committee. The Socialist Workers Party and its front, the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners—USLA—attempted during 1975 and 1976 to bring Blanco into the United States for a speaking tour and to bolster its positions. Blanco's application for a visa was turned down.

In a press release dated March 22, 1976, the USLA characterized Blanco's crime—which was murdering police—as "a political one, the crime of organizing landless peasants in a long overdue land-reform movement that defended itself against repression * * * ." USLA termed the visa denial "a brazen pretext used by Washington to justify its undemocratic exclusion of a former political

prisoner whom organizations representing tens of thousands of Americans have demanded the right to hear." ⁵

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ International Internal Discussion Bulletin, Vol. XI, No. 5, April, 1974, p. 3.
- ² International Internal Discussion Bulletin, Vol. XI, No. 5, April, 1974, p. 18.
- ³ Letter from U.S. Department of State to Congressman Edward Koch dated January 29, 1976, Cong. Rec., vol. 122, part 4, page 4814. ⁴ Intercontinental Press, July 19, 1976, p.
- 5 Intercontinental Press, March 29, 1976, pp. 484-485.